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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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In the Coloured Supplement.

Coming Events.	Poisonings.
Demerara Doings.	Wills.

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SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

Practical Notes and Formulæ are given in the Supplement.

Dr. J. C. McWalter questions the infallibility of the analyst (p. 65).

We indicate the drug-trade questions which may come before Parliament next Session (p. 50).

When showing hot-water bottles in the window fill them with hot water. The reason is given on p. 66.

The legal conditions now existing in the United Kingdom for the return of licence-duty paid in excess are discussed on p. 51.

"Xrayser II." discusses the opium convention, the sale of laudanum, the big shop, carbohydrates, and lohoch sanum (p. 49).

The export and import trade of the United Kingdom in January was several millions in excess of January 1911 (p. 52).

Seven patent-medicine companies and firms in London have resolved to charge provincial customers the booking-fees on small parcels. See letter and circular on p. 65.

Several items of exceptional interest to chemists under the National Insurance Act, including the British Medical Association's new six points, will be found on p. 39.

Mr. Bodger, of Peterborough, is this week's Association President (p. 53). We also give a portrait and personal particulars of Mr. Poole, President of the Cardiff Association (p. 56).

News of the Week.

A P.A.T.A. for Italy is proposed (p. 37).

Particulars of the new Spanish Customs Tariff are given on p. 37.

Australian views in favour of early-closing are developing remarkably (p. 38).

The annual report of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, including details of prosecutions, is epitomised on p. 57.

The responsibilities of taking shops on lease and lease-transference are well illustrated in a law case reported on p. 40.

The hearing of evidence in the Capsuloids case is finished. Counsel addressed the Referee, who reserved his decision (p. 42).

Another injunction restraining a retailer from selling other pills when Carter's Little Liver-pills were asked for is reported (p. 41).

"The Vital Effects of Radium and Other Rays" is the subject of a lecture by Sir J. Mackenzie Davidson, M.B., reported on p. 47.

Attfield's observations on the "chrysophanic acid" of Goa powder are to some extent confirmed by the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratory (p. 47).

Mr. J. R. Cornish, in a lecture on subnormal vision at a meeting of the Society of Chemist-Opticians, deals with those cases in which it is not possible to get a vision, and suggested the causes for the failure (p. 54).

The sale of Gregory's powder made with magnesium carbonate is an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, notwithstanding the Pharmaceutical Society's formula for such a mixture. See the case reported on p. 40.

At the Pharmaceutical Council's meeting this week the Committee, representative of Great Britain, to deal with National Insurance Act matters was appointed. It will be an independent committee to a large extent, and important developments may be expected (p. 58 and p. 39).

The wine-licensing season is now on, and the difficulty which chemists experience in getting licences for the sale of medicinal and nutritive preparations which are technically regarded as "wine" accentuates the need for a provision such as Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., endeavoured to get in the last Session of Parliament (p. 35).

Trade and Market Matters.

The numerous market changes include an advance in santonin, cannabis indica (E.I.), Maltese orange-peel, citronella oil, chrysarobin, and cocoa-butter. Ergot and castor oil are firmer. Cod-liver oil, clove oil, copper sulphate, carbolic acid, and benzols are cheaper. Glycerin is weak (p. 60).

B.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Extensive alterations to the premises of Boots, Ltd., at 36 and 38 Penny Street, Lancaster, have been passed by the local Town Council.

A fire broke out on February 6 in the basement of the premises of Messrs. Bambridge & Finlayson, chemists, of 141 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees. The fire was subdued before serious damage had been done.

Messrs. Canning & Co., chemists, were fined 5*l.* and costs by the Clerkenwell Magistrate, Mr. Bros, last week for keeping a quantity of petroleum without the necessary licence, which the manager had forgotten to take out.

At the meeting of the Rhyl Advertising Association on January 29, Mr. P. J. Ashfield, chemist and druggist, was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. Special mention was made of Mr. Ashfield's untiring efforts on behalf of the Association.

At the annual meeting of the Great Harwood Tradesmen's Association on February 6, Mr. George Mercer, chemist and druggist, Queen Street, was reappointed Secretary of the Association. A tribute was paid to Mr. Mercer for his past services.

A rather serious fire last week in a photographer's studio over the shop in Euston Road, Morecambe, occupied by Mrs. Openshaw, who carries on the pharmacy established by her late husband, resulted in considerable damage being caused by water. The property and stock are insured.

The Radnorshire County Council, at the suggestion of the Board of Trade, have authorised the inspector of weights and measures to obtain a balance suitable for use with standard apothecaries' weights, so that he may be able to test weights of these denominations used for trade purposes by chemists and druggists.

Mr. Herbert Jenkins, chemist-optician, Braintree, and his wife had a narrow escape from poisoning by gas-fumes in the early hours of February 3. Owing to the back-firing of a new gas-stove, used for heating their bedroom, both were rendered unconscious, and their lives were in grave danger for some hours. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are now progressing favourably.

C.A.A. Dance.

The Cinderella Dance of the Chemists' Assistants' Association was attended last year with such great success that it has been felt to be imperative to move to a larger hall this year, the Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., being engaged for February 15. Much of the jollity and gaiety which attends this function is due to the admirable management of Mr. C. W. Martin, who will again act this year as M.C. The re-engagement of Mr. Clement Harris's band has also ensured lively and harmonious music. Tickets (3*s.* each) can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. M. Daniels, 72 Great Russell Street, W.C., and Mr. A. Haigh, The Dispensary, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

Sale of Herbs.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold at their rooms, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C., on January 30, the remaining portion of the library of the late Joseph Frank Payne, M.D., F.R.C.P., etc. The first portion of the library was sold at the same place on July 12, 1911, in one lot, at 2,500*l.*, the purchaser being Mr. Tobin. Lots 1 to 116 comprised a collection of herbaria and other natural history books; these were first offered in one lot, and bids up to 520*l.* were forthcoming, but as this was below the reserve price the books were then sold in lots as catalogued. "Herbarium Apulei Platonicum," an extremely rare book, with 130 rude cuts of plants, circa 1484-88, and the earliest printed book with figures of plants, realised 96*l.* Another rare volume, "Herbarius Patavie" (1485), beginning "Particula Secunda de Simplicibus laxativis linitivis," and being a fine and perfect copy, realised 69*l.* "Hortus Sanitatis," per Joannem De Cuba, 1491, 46*l.* A French edition of the same work, Paris, Philip Le Noir (?), 1539, 35*l.*

Fuchsianus Leonardus, "De Historia Stirpium Commentarii," the rare first edition, 1542, 25*l.* 10*s.*; the "New Kreuterbuch," by the same author, a first edition of this herbal in German (Basel, 1543), 27*l.* 5*s.* A first edition of Gerard's Herbal, 1597, sold for 16*l.* 10*s.*; another edition, "much enlarged and amended by Thomas Johnson, Citizen and Apothecary," 1636, 2*l.* 6*s.* The 116 lots realised upwards of 820*l.*

Digestive Ferments.

Mr. Loudon M. Douglas, F.R.S.E., is delivering a series of lectures on "The Meat Industry" at the Royal Society of Arts, London, and on Monday evening, February 5, in dealing with "The Bullock and its Products," he said that in some of the packing-houses, in America especially, quite a large development had taken place in the preparation of pharmaceutical products such as pepsin, rennet, and pancreatin. The preparation of other articles found in the ordinary pharmacy is also extensively carried on. Mr. Douglas urged that packing-houses such as exist in America should be established in this country, since there is every likelihood of their proving highly remunerative. Failing this, our *abattoirs* could be made more profitable if they were so constructed as to enable the meat-purveyors to utilise the whole of the by-products of the bullock.

A Magnificent Advertisement.

A curious scene was witnessed on Wednesday, February 7, at the pharmacy of Mr. Robert McClumpha, Ph.C., F.C.S., 372 and 374 Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Owing to recent severe frosts, causing the bursting of the main water-pipe, Mr. McClumpha's water-tap was the only one from which water could be obtained in the West-end of Newcastle. By obliging a few of his customers, who were unable to obtain any water elsewhere, word was quickly passed round that water could be obtained at his shop, with the result that an invading army numbering hundreds appeared armed with buckets, tin-cans, dishes, ewers, kettles, and receptacles of all kinds and patterns. Order was kept by forming the waiting crowd into a long queue outside the shop.

Birmingham Notes.

The City Council on Tuesday, on the motion of the Lord Mayor, granted subsidies of 15,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* respectively to the University and Midland Institute chests.

The Midland Pharmaceutical Association have arranged a good meeting for Wednesday next at the Grand Hotel. Mr. Mann, with his coadjutor, Mr. Griffiths, and Mr. J. W. Cotterill, F.I.C., are to read papers.

Great changes are taking place among the younger pharmacists who are engaged in Birmingham. Head dispensers are taking businesses in their native town, young married managers doing likewise, and others are interchanging berths within the city area.

Liverpool Notes.

The joke of the evening at the whist-drive of the Liverpool Optical Society was the fact that a blind man almost won a prize. He is an ardent "whist-driver," and was piloted there by Mr. Harold Lomax, chemist, of Edge Lane.

The whist-drive of the Liverpool Chemists' Association has been definitely fixed for February 29, and the Salon at the Royal Institution engaged for the occasion. Several of the local *élite*, altogether outside pharmacy, look forward to the annual chemists' whist-drive as being the whist-drive of the year.

The window-display in Lord Street in connection with the drug department of Messrs. Cooper & Co. is drawing crowds to view it. Blankets are hung on each side and at the back of the window, while another is hung in the centre bearing the words "Bovril is as good as a Blanket." The floor of the window is full of various sized bottles of the fluid beef product.

There are still more business changes foreshadowed in the Liverpool district. In the city it is persistently rumoured that Boots, Ltd., are about to open another city branch not far from the Town Hall, while Mr. S. S. Halford, who was formerly in business on the Seacombe side of the Mersey, is opening a high-class pharmacy in

Allerton Road, Calderstoner Park. On the other hand, the effects of a pharmacy in Upper Warwick Street were in January sold by auction.

Liverpool chemists seem to expect to gain more dispensing under the National Insurance Bill. They are certainly bestirring themselves. One chemist has recently put up a sign, "Dispensing Specialist, late with —, Dispensing Chemists to the King." Another displays "Prescription Specialist," while "Perfect Dispensing," "Specialist in Prescriptions," and "Physicians' Prescriptions Dispensed" are other descriptions which catch the eye. It is surprising how many are able to display the legend "late with —, Chemists to the King."

Manchester Notes.

Local chemists are having a busy time in consequence of the bitterly cold weather. More prescriptions are being dispensed, while hot-water bottles and chest-protectors are in greater demand than they have been for many years.

A lantern-lecture on the Lofoten Islands is to be given by Mr. Hermann Woolley at the Memorial Hall, Manchester, on February 21, followed by a musical entertainment. This is the only meeting of a social character to be held by the Pharmaceutical Association this session.

"The Abuse of the Use of Cocaine" was the subject of a series of fine films shown this week at the Ardwick Electric Theatre. The story pictorial is that of a doctor who puts a drink on the market in order to obtain wealth for his son. The latter, however, becomes a victim of the drug himself, and it eventually kills him.

The new physical laboratory at Manchester University is to be opened on March 1 by Professor Schuster. The fine building includes several electrical laboratories, a workshop, library, research-rooms, and a large lecture-room. A glass-blowers' workshop and a tinsmiths' workshop have also been erected adjoining the new premises.

Manchester ratepayers received a shock this week when it was announced that the already high rates are to go still higher. One of the reasons given is that the Insurance Act will involve the city in an annual outlay of over 12,000*l.* in respect of Corporation employés. There are also 170 officials who are to have their salaries increased, the most notable being that of Mr. Gibson, the City Coroner, from 1,000*l.* to 1,100*l.*

At the organisation meeting last week there was a regret expressed by several members of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association that none of the council were present to hear Mr. Uglov Woolcock's excellent address. It remains to be seen whether their absence will make any material difference in regard to carrying out the schemes proposed by Mr. Woolcock for the formation of a local committee in connection with the Insurance Act.

Masonic Notes.

Mr. George Turner, chemist and druggist, The Square, Biggleswade, was appointed Senior Warden of the St. Andrew's Lodge on February 1.

Mr. Arthur C. Olds, chemist and druggist, 12 Argyle Street, Bath, has been appointed Senior Warden for the Royal Cumberland Lodge of Freemasons.

Mr. H. Jenkins, chemist and druggist (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), was installed W.M. of Lodge "Virtue and Silence," Hadleigh, No. 332, on January 31, by the outgoing W.M., W. Bro. Dr. J. O. Norman, P.P.G.S.W.

Analysts' Appointments.

The appointment of Mr. Hy. Roberts, M.Sc., F.I.C., of Liverpool, as borough analyst, was formally approved by Blackburn Town Council on February 1.

Mr. E. W. T. Jones, F.I.C., Wolverhampton, has been appointed, in conjunction with his son, public analyst for Stoke-on-Trent, at a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* for each sample analysed.

Poison-licences.

Henry S. Tett & Co., Ltd., ironmongers, 10 and 11 Market Street, Faversham, and John E. Carter, 15 Brent Street, Leendon, have applied for poison-licences.

The following assistants have been granted licences to sell agri-horticultural poisons:

Hove.—W. E. Brookes and F. W. Adams (W. Balchin & Sons, 160-162 Church Road).

Northampton.—F. Denny and G. W. Coy (Thos. Perkin & Sons, 34 The Drapery); W. J. Wills, E. G. Surry, and S. Perkins (J. Perkins & Sons, 52 Market Square); F. W. Ward (A. Cockerill, 18-20 The Drapery).
Warrington.—F. Webb (S. W. Walters).

Contracts.

East and West Ardsley Urban Council.—Roemac Co., Ltd., Leeds, for roemac solution.

Salford Town Council.—Higginbottom & Son, for a supply of discoloured coppers at 12*s.* per ton.

Stockport Guardians.—Albert Browne, Ltd., Leicester, for water-beds and water-cushions, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Wandsworth Borough Council.—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for an annual supply of disinfectants.

Bridlington Town Council.—Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton, for the annual supply of disinfectants, at 5*l.* per ton.

St. Pancras Borough Council.—Adcocks', for annual supplies of soluble creosote or disinfectant fluid, 7½*d.* per gal.; disinfectant pine fluid, 10*d.* per gal.; disinfectant pine blocks (in tins), 19*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; carbolic powder, 2*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt.

Wine-licences.

"Off" wine-licences have been granted to the following, but in several cases there is an understanding that "medicated" wines only are to be sold:

West Stanley Co-operative Society, Consett.

Mr. J. G. W. Yäger, chemist and druggist, Consett.

Mr. C. S. Ashton, Ph.C., 342 Wellington Street, Grimsby.

Mr. A. W. Lewis, chemist and druggist, Goldthorpe, Yorks.

Mr. H. Smart, chemist and druggist, Littlehampton, Sussex.

Mr. John Nicholson, chemist and druggist, 273 Church Street, Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

On February 7 Mr. Charles Edward Bell, chemist, 12 Derby Road, Stapleford, was granted an off wine-licence.

Mr. Rex Blanchford was granted a medicated-wine licence on February 7 for his Wimbledon Hill pharmacy.

The wine-licence held by Mr. Alfred Procter, chemist and druggist, has been transferred by the Eastbourne Licensing Justices from 6 Terminus Buildings to 5 Station Parade, Eastbourne.

At Ottery St. Mary Licensing Sessions on February 6, Mr. G. Skinner, manager of Messrs. J. Hinton Lake & Son, Ltd., chemists, Fore Street, Sidmouth, who appeared in support of an application for a wine-licence, said that the firm only desired to sell panopepton and medicated wines. The application was refused.

At Truro on February 5, Mr. G. F. Nalder, on behalf of the Timothy White Co., Ltd., 10 St. Nicholas Street, Truro, applied for a licence to sell medicated wines. Mr. Coulter Hancock, who opposed, said that there was no such expression as "medicated wines" known to the licensing laws. It was remarked that the Bench had refused to grant similar applications from the company on two previous occasions. The Justices again decided against the application.

At the Harrogate Brewster Sessions on February 6, Mr. J. E. Titley applied on behalf of Mr. Leslie D. Inman, chemist and druggist, 10 Cambridge Crescent, for an "off" wine licence. Mr. Inman said the wines he proposed to sell were purely medicated wines. Mr. F. Barber, who opposed, suggested that most of the wines sold by chemists are not medicated wines, and that such licences are very convenient for ladies, who could buy there any wine from champagne downwards. The Bench decided to adjourn the case for further consideration.

Mr. Rowland Dixon, Ph.C., of Ecclesall Road, Sheffield, applied to the Sheffield Licensing Magistrates on February 7 for a wine "off" licence. Letters from local doctors who had several times approached applicant as to the supply of wines were produced. Mr. A. Neal opposed on the ground that there would be no reason for refusing such a licence to every chemist in Sheffield, and that people were being beguiled into taking medicated wines as innocent medical preparations. The effect was disastrous. Women would purchase these wines from chemists, which they would never dream of getting if they knew the alcoholic strength. The licence

would be infinitely more dangerous than grocers' offences. Ald. Senior, one of the Magistrates, said it was all nonsense Mr. Neal talking such rubbish. However, the application was refused.

From Various Courts.

At the Tonbridge Petty Sessions on February 6, James Edward Link was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obtaining by false pretences from Mr. Thomas John Clarke, chemist and druggist, 140 High Street, Tonbridge, nineteen bottles of perfume and for stealing a box of pastilles.

Manuel Zama (21), who was charged at the Guildhall Police Court with stealing a bottle of perfume from the shop of Messrs. J. Morgan Davies & Sons, chemists, 278 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. (see *C. & D.*, February 3, index folio 178), was on February 7 sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Hugh Holderer (36), who was charged at West Ham with stealing postal orders, the property of Mr. W. G. Hornsey, disinfectant manufacturer (see *C. & D.*, January 20, index folio 73), was on February 14 discharged. A difficulty arose regarding the re-examination of a witness who has gone to Germany, and the Magistrate said he did not feel justified in keeping Holderer in custody any longer.

Mr. B. L. M. Andrews, chemist and druggist, Harleston, was the principal witness at an adjourned inquest held at Roydon on a woman named Aldridge, who was found to have died from blood-poisoning. Mr. Andrews had been consulted by the husband of the deceased woman, and advised that a medical man should be called in, but he supplied one bottle of a harmless medicine in December.

At the inquest on a Canning Town child named Wm. Thos. Bishop, aged twelve weeks, it was stated that the mother had administered two doses of cough-mixture which she obtained from Boots Ltd. Medical evidence showed that this was a harmless ipecacuanha compound, and Mr. C. H. Kirby, on behalf of Boots Ltd., said the manager of the shop was there if the Coroner wanted to hear him. The Coroner: I don't think it necessary. It is not alleged that the drug killed the child. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

During the hearing of a Bankruptcy Act case at Marlborough Street Police Court on February 2, against an undischarged bankrupt named Edward William Blake, Mr. S. W. Ord, Ph.C., trading in Hanover Street, London, W., as Bullock & Co., stated that defendant owed him 53*l.* for goods supplied and money advanced. Witness did not know at the time the debt was incurred that defendant was an undischarged bankrupt. Blake was committed for trial.

At the North London Police Court on February 2, Frederick Henry Seddon and his wife, Margaret Ann Seddon, were committed for trial on a charge of murdering Miss Eliza Ann Barrow by administering arsenic (*C. & D.*, January 20, index folio 73). The evidence of pharmaceutical interest related to the purchase of arsenical fly-papers. Mr. Walter Thorley, chemist and druggist, 27 Crouch Hill, London, N., said that on August 26 a fair-haired and rather good-looking girl about fifteen came into his shop and purchased a threepenny packet of Mather's fly-papers. There were six papers in a packet. They were known as arsenical fly-papers. Witness then identified Margaret Seddon, accused's daughter, as his customer. Mr. Robert John Price, Ph.C., 103 Tollington Park, N., said that on December 6 three girls came to his shop. He recognised two of them as being sisters of Mr. Saint, the solicitor for the defence; the third was Miss Margaret Seddon. The last-named asked him for four Mather's fly-papers. Being poisonous, he asked the girl for her name and address, and entered it in a book with the date. Ultimately, however, he declined to supply the fly-papers. (The male prisoner was in custody on December 6.) The next day Mr. Walter Saint, solicitor, came in and purchased two fly-papers, and, later, Detective-sergeant Haymen also purchased some. The Magistrate (Mr. Hedderwick) intimated that he proposed to commit the prisoners for trial.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd., have been appointed contractors for a year's supply of medicines and drugs to the Cork Fever Hospital.

Mr. Robert Tackaberry Burns, Ballinamore, co. Leitrim, has been awarded the Haslett Memorial Medal for 1911, he having obtained the highest marks of the students at the Registered Druggists' examinations for all Ireland for the year 1911.

The Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, have removed the objection of the General Medical Council to the Preliminary medical examination by passing new by-laws providing for an examination which meets the views of the General Medical Council. The by-laws are now in operation.

The Local Government Board has intimated to the Listowel Board of Guardians that none but a qualified chemist can be appointed compounder to the Union. This disqualifies Mrs. Stack, whose appointment was suggested (*C. & D.*, February 3, index folio 178). It was decided that an election take place in a month's time.

The Local Government Board has intimated to the Guardians of the South Dublin Union that the allowance of 50*l.* a year to Dr. McKenna, dispenser at the Rathfarnham dispensary, for house-rent, coal, etc., must be regarded as personal, and not as attached to the compoundership, and must lapse on his ceasing to hold that office.

The Dublin Corporation, at their meeting on February 5, considered a report of the Improvements Committee regarding the appointment of Mr. McCann, at a salary of 150*l.* a year, as resident analytical chemist at the main drainage outfall works. Some discussion took place because the advice of the experts who examined the credentials of the applicants was ignored.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Aberdeen.

An explosion of the kitchen boiler took place at the residence of Mr. A. P. Wallace, chemist and druggist, Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen, on the morning of February 5. The water supply had been cut off by the frost. Fortunately no serious personal injury was inflicted, but the kitchen was completely wrecked.

Dental Caries in Fife.

At a recent meeting of the Fife and Kinross Education Committee Professor Edgar said that 10,000 out of the 15,000 children under their charge are affected with dental caries; in other words, two out of every three children in Fife and Kinross suffer from "rotten" teeth. The committee agreed to the "follow-up" scheme, under which nurses now visit the houses of the children.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. A. E. Durno, Ph.C., formerly of Market Street, Sydney, N.S.W., is now farming in Dumfriesshire.

Lord Dewar has refused decree of divorce to Mrs. Robert Tocher on the grounds that the allegations concerning a visit of her husband to Newcastle were disproved, and that the statements regarding an incident in the Glasgow residence were not proved.

Ninety years ago Glasgow University was the only University in Great Britain that gave a surgical as well as a medical degree, and this only for four years, 1819-22. The practice was then discontinued, and it was not till 1860 that the Universities generally began to give surgical degrees in order to comply with the demands of the Public Services. Previous to 1860 surgeons obtained their qualifications from the Royal Colleges.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The General Association of French Wholesale Druggists has elected M. J. Faure as President for 1912. The Vice-Presidents are MM. J. Castenet and E. Galbrun. M. Landrin is General Secretary, M. R. Fumouze Secretary of Meeting, and M. L. Surun Treasurer.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—The newly elected Vice-President for 1912 (and consequently its President-elect for 1913) is M. Charles Moureu, Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the Paris School since 1907, member of the Permanent Codex Revision Committee (1910), and member of the Academy of Medicine (1907). The Annual Secretary is M. Herissey, head pharmacist at the Bretonneau Hospital, who has belonged to the Society since 1904, and is known to many British pharmacists who met him as a delegate to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry which met in London.

PHARMACIST'S DOWNFALL.—Quite a sensation has been caused at Biarritz by the prosecution of M. Andre Augey, a pharmacist there, on the charge of attempting to defraud the Public Relief Officer of that town by falsifying the accounts for drugs and medicines supplied for the poor of the place. It appears that he claimed a sum equal to about 100% for 400 accounts for which prescriptions served as vouchers. As the amount was much in excess of the usual accounts for a like period, they were examined with great care, and it was found that figures on the prescriptions, such as 1, had been altered to 2 and 4, while the 3 and 5 had been increased to 8. It is supposed that M. Augey yielded to temptation owing to being greatly in need of money. He is a prominent local politician, and was head of the Socialistic faction there. His father was Mayor of Biarritz for a long time.

M. GIRARD'S MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—M. Girard, well known for many years on both sides of the Channel as the Director of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, was the victim of a motor-car accident at Creissy and had to keep his bed for four months. He brought an action against the owner of the car, which was decided recently. The damages were laid at 100,000f., on the ground that he received 16,400f. from the City of Paris and about 13,000f. as advising chemist to various companies, besides 4,000f. for analyses. The Court, however, awarded 20,000f. only, pointing out that, although there was no age-limit to professions like those of M. Girard, his age (73) presupposed that at "some approaching date" he would be past work, and that no municipal document had been brought forward to prove that his superannuation, which is now an accomplished fact, had been exclusively caused by this accident.

PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—The French Anti-Adulteration Law was the subject of an interesting discussion at a recent meeting of the Paris Association of Wholesale Druggists. The President pointed out that for minor breaches of this law the Prefectures, instead of applying the Act in all its vigour, often content themselves with simply summoning and admonishing the pharmacists who have transgressed, and who often blame the wholesaler. M. Buchet (of the Pharmacie Centrale) thought that if this method of procedure were mentioned to M. Roux (head of the Anti-Adulteration Laboratory) he would arrange for the wholesaler to be summoned at the same time as the pharmacist. M. Mathurin suggested that a consultative chamber should be formed, to be composed of professors of pharmacy and selected pharmacists, their duty being to examine the analyses, etc. M. Danjon thought such chambers should be formed in provincial centres as well as in Paris. M. Mathurin pointed out that prosecutions are instituted in regard to products which it is impossible to produce of the 1908 Codex standard. A detailed and explicative list of these substances had been handed in by their Association to the authorities and to Professor Guignard in May 1909. Why, then, do these vexations continue? M. Buchet assured

M. Mathurin that M. Roux is keenly alive to the situation and is at present making out a list of these substances with the intention of transmitting it to the various laboratories. M. Danjon and M. Gallois pointed out another grievance—storage (as distinguished from the sale) of products not conforming to Codex indications is punishable. What about such products prepared for export? It was generally admitted that the present situation is most awkward, if not actually intolerable, and the President's proposal to wait on M. Roux on the matter was formally approved.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT proposes to create a central depot and board to which is to be entrusted the duty of purchasing all the medicines required for the hospitals and similar institutions in the kingdom, which will then receive their supplies of drugs from this depot. The object is to effect a considerable saving by abolishing the numerous single contracts, and purchasing the total quantities required under the most favourable conditions. A credit of 8,000% is demanded to cover the initial outlay.

OPIMUM IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.—The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translations of three Ordinances of the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies respecting the importation, exportation, and trade in opium, morphine, cocaine, eucaine, and the like, and instruments for the subcutaneous injection of morphine, etc. These translations may be inspected by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AN ITALIAN P.A.T.A.—To stop the "ferocious and insensate" competition among Italian pharmacists with regard to the cutting of prices of specialities, the Italian National Pharmaceutical Association is endeavouring to popularise the idea of introducing a system resembling the British P.A.T.A. It is proposed to restrict the sale of all packed specialities to pharmacies, and to make arrangements compelling all to agree to the fixed sale price to be established for each article. The view prevails that in order to give effect to this proposal it would be necessary to institute a central controlling and distributing board. All manufacturers of specialities would be compelled to submit their products to the Government for approval, as is at present required, with this difference: that the sale to pharmacists would be effected through the agency of one central institution.

NEW SPANISH CUSTOMS TARIFF.—A Parliamentary paper [Cd. 6040, price 4½d.] has been issued containing a translation of the new Customs tariff of Spain. A comparison of the new rates of duty with those leviable under the former tariff shows that in the majority of cases the rates of duty and classification remain unchanged. The net effect of such alterations as have been made may be regarded as on the whole favourable to British trade, reductions being much more numerous and more important than the increases. Class 3 deals with substances employed in agriculture, pharmacy, perfumery, and chemical industries, but there are few changes. The minimum rates of duty on carbolic acid, naphthaline, cocotene, and other similar products have been reduced from 0.60 pesetas to 0.40 pesetas per kilo., or equal to 16s. 3d. per cwt.; mineral waters have been reduced from 15.00 pesetas to 11.25 pesetas, equal to 4.95d. per gallon; antipyrin and similar products have been reduced from 4.00 pesetas to 2.50 pesetas, equal to 10.89d. per lb.; quinine and quinine salts have been reduced from 10.00 pesetas to 8.00 pesetas, or equal to 2s. 10¾d. per lb.; other alkaloids from 15.00 pesetas to 9.00 pesetas, or 3s. 3½d. per lb. The new rate on glue (colas) is 18.00 pesetas (7s. 3¾d. per cwt.), against 13.50 pesetas. Colophony, vegetable pitch, and other similar resinous products have been advanced from 5.25 pesetas to 7.50 pesetas (equal 2s. 11½d. per cwt.). The United Kingdom is entitled to these minimum rates, or most-favoured nation treatment in Spain by virtue of an Exchange of Notes of 1894. See also *C. & D.*, January 20, index folio 76.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business there.

General.

EARLIER CLOSING.—"The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" calls attention to the remarkable change that is taking place all over Australia in public opinion with regard to the hours of closing for pharmacists. Tasmania has definitely decided on six o'clock. In Victoria, where nine o'clock was secured only a few years ago, and eight o'clock not more than a few months ago, pharmacists who were intensely opposed to eight o'clock closing are now vowing that they would not go back to nine o'clock on any account, and are prepared to entertain the idea of closing at six o'clock. In Western Australia a law has practically passed fixing eight o'clock as the hour of closing for all pharmacies, and a resolution is actually proposed in the House that seven should be the hour fixed. In New South Wales nine o'clock closing was defeated a few years ago. A suggestion that eight o'clock should be fixed was defeated not twelve months ago. The Shop Assistants' Union held that 6 p.m. ought to be the hour for closing, but this has not been accepted, yet at a meeting held a few weeks ago 7.30 p.m. was regarded as the proper hour for the closing of pharmacies. In South Australia the question is being discussed. In Queensland it has been under discussion for some time. The whole of pharmacy throughout Australia and New Zealand is now moving in this matter, and it is suggested that as things are on the move they should be kept on the run until 6 p.m. is settled as the closing hour.

Queensland.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—In discussing the amendment made in the Health Act Amendment Bill by the Council, the Home Secretary in the House of Representatives moved an important amendment affecting pharmacists. A clause provides for the notification of venereal diseases, and enacts that no person other than a medical practitioner or a person acting under the direct instructions of a medical practitioner shall attend upon or treat any person suffering from such disease, under a penalty not exceeding 50*l.*, or imprisonment not exceeding six months. To this the following has been added:

This subsection shall not apply to a registered pharmaceutical chemist who dispenses to the patient of a medical practitioner the prescription of such medical practitioner, or to any pharmaceutical chemist who, under a permit in writing from the Commissioner (which permit the Commissioner is hereby empowered to grant), prescribes any medicine or drug for any person suffering from such disease, or to any person who, under a permit in writing from the Commissioner (which permit the Commissioner is hereby empowered to grant), sells any proprietary medicine or drug to any person suffering from such disease. Provided always that such proprietary medicine or drug is approved of by the Commissioner.

The provision of "permits" from the Commissioner was made to meet the cases of districts remote from any medical practitioner or pharmacy.

South Australia.

THE RETAIL CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION has been formed with the object of establishing and maintaining a better understanding among members, protecting the interests of the trade generally, and regulating the hours of business. The subscription is fixed at half a guinea, and any duly registered chemist, owner, or manager engaged in active retail business may be a member. The inaugural meeting was fixed for January 11.

Western Australia.

THE VETERINARY BILL was in committee in the Legislative Council on December 5. An amendment was carried on Clause 29 making it clear that chemists may deal in veterinary requirements. A further amendment was secured providing for the registration of a second class—veterinary practitioners, as distinguished from registered veterinary surgeons—whereby any person who at the pass-

ing of the Act practises and has done so continuously in Western Australia for not less than three years before the passing of the Act, may until December 31, 1912, have his name entered as a veterinary practitioner in a portion of the register to be headed "Veterinary Practitioners."

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape Province.

THE "CAPE DOCTOR" raged on January 13, and the gale is said to have been the worst for twenty years. Mr. M. A. L. Tothill, chemist, Cape Town, had his verandah blown away. No lives were lost, but a street car was blown off the track, and several more or less serious injuries reported.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.—It is just over half a decade since South Africa had to take serious measures with regard to bubonic plague. However, on January 14 a white employé of the African Boating Co., Ltd., The Point, Durban, died from bubonic plague, and on January 16 a coloured man was taken from The Point, Durban, to Salisbury Island, suffering from the disease. Irresponsible persons at Durban blame Cape Town for the introduction of plague, and the Cape Town Press is up in arms.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

THE PUNJAB DRUGS AND GENERAL STORES CO., LTD., Multan City, have opened a branch business at Karachi.

NEW COMPANY.—Among the new joint-stock companies registered in India during November 1911 is the Anglo-American Drug Co. of Madras, chemists and druggists, with a nominal capital of Rs. 20,000.

ABOR ARROW-POISON.—Major F. N. Windsor, M.D., I.M.S., has a note in the January issue of the "Indian Medical Gazette" on the arrow-poison used by the Abors. The material was scraped off an arrowhead removed from a wounded man. An oleaginous resinous body was extracted, soluble in alcohol and other solvents, but not in water. It gave the croton-oil reaction on the tongue, and, rubbed on the forearm, produced a crop of minute papules in twenty hours. The insoluble residue consisted of vegetable fibres and cells of some earthy matter. No acconite was detected. Major Windsor concludes that the arrow-poison is a paste made by pounding the soft parts of *Croton Tiglium* plant, and is not obtained from the seeds.

DRUGS FOR INDIA.—The "Indian Medical Gazette," December 1911, quotes the following from a Calcutta paper:

"IMPORTANT SEIZURES BY EXCISE OFFICERS.—M. L. C., pleader, of Hughli, and his brother, P. L. C., employed in the Commercial Intelligence Department, were charged by Mr. Wilson, Chief Superintendent, Excise Department, with importing medical tinctures containing a large percentage of spirits from Chandernagore without payment of duty. Mr. Wilson, on receipt of information from time to time in connection with the importation of these tinctures, accompanied by certain members of his Department, on September 5 last proceeded to premises No. 16 Old China Bazar Lane, at 5 p.m., and found the two accused seated discussing the contents of some cases of tinctures with two employés of the firm of Messrs. B. K. P. & Co. All the bottles of the tinctures bore the label of the 'London Medical Agency,' which, it is alleged, is the label of the Indian Pharmacy of Chandernagore. There were three cases of bottles of tinctures, which were seized, and the two accused arrested. No. 16 China Bazar Lane is said to be the godown of B. K. Paul & Co. Prior to his arrest M. L., it is alleged, stated to Mr. Wilson, by way of explanation, that the business in no way belonged to him, but to some minors, for whom he was managing it. The case, which is hotly contested, was adjourned."

National Health Insurance.

THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

We are informed by the Secretary of the National Health Insurance Commission, England, that the Commissioners are not at present in a position to say when the various regulations affecting the supply of drugs will be ready, but ample notice will be given to the trade.

A pharmacist in Scotland, who endeavoured to ascertain if any post under the Medical Benefit Section of the Act would be available for pharmacists as such, wrote to the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and received from the first a schedule to fill up, but found none of the posts was suitable for him, they were all for clerical men. He was advised by the Glasgow Labour Exchange to apply to the Commissioners in Edinburgh, and received in reply a printed statement which has been approved by the Commissioners regarding the selection of the staff. This sets forth the conditions generally upon which appointments will be made, and it is stated that "due notice will be given through the public Press of particulars of any posts which it may be found desirable to fill from outside the ranks of the Civil Service. No precise information can at present be afforded with regard to the number or character of the posts to be filled in connection with the staff of the Commission."

PROVISIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE.

The following is a copy of a letter which has been circulated to Chemists' Associations in Scotland:

London, January 22, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 13th inst., and to our conversation thereon on Thursday last, the President thinks it would be wise if you would explain to the Executive that in setting up the general Provisional Committee on Insurance the Council of this Society has indicated what in its opinion should be the main principles upon which the Permanent Committee should be appointed, and nothing more. The whole question of procedure, including the personnel of the Permanent Committee, the formation of special National Committees, the relationship of the International Committee and the National Committees to the Society and to one another, would be the subject of discussion and decision by the Provisional Committee.

In these circumstances there should be no difficulty in the Executive ensuring that the views and opinions of the pharmacists in Scotland shall be voiced by the three representatives on the Provisional Committee. It should be made quite clear that the appointment of these three representatives would be without prejudice to the interests of their pharmaceutical colleagues in Scotland.

May I, in conclusion, remind you of the urgent necessity for an early meeting of the Provisional Committee, and the consequent necessity for a prompt completion of its personnel?

Yours, etc.,

(Signed) RICHARD BREMIDGE, Secretary.

Mr. J. R. Hill, Edinburgh.

SCOTTISH MEDICAL INSURANCE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of representatives of the Universities and Royal Colleges of Scotland and of the British Medical Association recently held in Edinburgh, it was decided to form a Scottish Medical Insurance Council consisting of 104 members, fifteen representing the three medical and surgical corporations in Scotland, eight representing the Universities, fifteen the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, and about sixty-six being direct representatives from the insurance areas. An interim executive committee (consisting of Dr. Russell, Dr. Dewar, Dr. McKenzie Johnston, and Professor Ralph Stockman) was appointed with powers to arrange for the meeting of the Council, and the issue of a statement and of voting-papers. A similar council to this is proposed for Wales.

THE MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

The Conference which the National Health Insurance Commissioners of England proposed to hold with medical representatives on Friday, February 2, was postponed. According to the "British Medical Journal" the bodies invited included the following—figures showing the number of representatives invited:

The General Medical Council (six), the three medical corporations of England and the three medical corporations of

Scotland (two each) (twelve), the three medical defence societies (two each) (six), the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health (two), the National Medical Union (two), the British Medical Association Reform Committee (two), the Imperial Medical Reform Association (two), the British Medical Association (twenty).

The object of the Conference was to discuss the appointment of medical practitioners on the Advisory Committee.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A special representative meeting of delegates of this Association is to be held in the City Council Chamber, Guildhall, London, on February 20 and 21. The following recommendations of the Council will be considered:

I. That the Council be instructed to press upon the Government and the Commissioners the further conditions necessary for securing the requirements of the profession.

II. That the Council be instructed to notify the Insurance Commissioners that no negotiations will be entered into with any Insurance Committee until the representative body is satisfied that the requirements of the profession are conceded.

III. That the Council be instructed, as soon as possible after the issue of the regulations by the Insurance Commissioners, to submit a report thereon to the divisions and the representative body.

IV. That the Council be instructed to make all necessary arrangements for assisting the divisions and branches in the appointment of provisional Medical Committees in every insurance area to safeguard the interests of the profession, without prejudice to the question of whether these committees shall later accept recognition as statutory local Medical Committees.

V. That the Council be instructed to take steps to organise the profession so as to secure that, failing the provision of adequate remuneration of medical practitioners under the National Insurance Act, no person shall be able to secure medical attendance under a contract-practice appointment held at lower rates than those which may be agreed upon as adequate by the representative body for attendance upon insured persons.

VI. That a State Sickness Insurance Committee be appointed to consider and report to the Council on all matters connected with the National Insurance Act; that the committee consist of (a) twelve members elected by the representative body, (b) twelve members elected by the Council, (c) two members nominated by the Association of Registered Medical Women, (d) the *ex-officio* members; and that the committee be empowered to add to its numbers for special purposes not more than four additional members.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

PROFESSOR RAPHAEL MELDOLA, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., is the President-elect of the Institute of Chemistry.

MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, Oxford, has been appointed by the City Council a manager of the St. Aldate Schools.

MR. JOHN COOPER now represents Messrs. W. Mather, Ltd., Manchester, and Messrs. Mace & Haldane, Ltd., 94 Milton Street, London, E.C., in London.

MR. E. NORMAN TERRY (not Terry) is the representative of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Liverpool, who is making his calls in North Wales in a motor-car.

WITH reference to the firm of Thompson & Capper and our obituary notice of the late Mr. S. J. Capper, we are informed that Mr. Henry Capper was also a partner. He served his apprenticeship with the firm, and for twenty-five years was a partner until his retirement early last year.

MR. D. A. RUFFMANN retired from the managership of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s Russian branch in St. Petersburg on New Year's Day, and has been succeeded by Mr. Ernest Brier, who acted as assistant manager during the past year. When Mr. Brier passed the Minor eleven years ago he was in Elland, Yorks, and afterwards he joined Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s representative staff in England.

THE imports of drugs, chemicals, and medicines into Ecuador in 1910 were valued at 476,830 sucres, against 382,406 sucres in 1909. [Sucre equals about 2s.]

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

An Essential-oil Account.—In the City of London Court on February 2, before Sir John Paget, Bart., K.C., Deputy Judge, the Richard Perls Co., 98 Fore Street, E.C., sued Mr. F. C. Battlebury, 313A Mare Street, Hackney, for 4*l.* 12*s.* in respect of essential oils supplied. The defence was that the plaintiffs had sent a great deal too much, more than defendant had ordered. Consequently he returned them. Plaintiffs' representative said that he sent the confirmation of the order at once, and defendant did not complain until twelve days afterwards. Probably some traveller had called on the defendant in the meantime, and offered him cheaper goods. He had had to get the oils from the Continent, and pay the duty on them. Sir John Paget found for the defendant, with costs, and said he thought there had been an unfortunate misunderstanding.

Carriage of Chemical Materials.—On February 7 the Railway Commission, composed of Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy, and Sir James Woodhouse, delivered their reserved judgment in connection with the application by Chance & Hunt, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, of Oldbury, Worcester, and Wednesbury, Staffs., against the Great Western Railway Co., the London and North-Western Railway Co., the Midland Railway Co., and the North Staffordshire Railway Co., for a rebate or allowance in respect of the charges made for dealing with their traffic. The application was founded upon an allegation that the railway companies had given preferential treatment to Messrs. Chance & Hunt's competitors in business, but these allegations were denied by the respondent railway companies. Among the competitors enumerated by Chance & Hunt were the United Alkali Co., of Swansea and Bristol; Messrs. F. W. Birk & Co., Swansea; Messrs. Vivian & Co., Swansea and Port Talbot; Messrs. Bevan & Sons, Ltd., and Mr. S. B. Bevan, of Llanelly. The judgment was in favour generally of the applicants.

Surgical-instrument Maker's Estate.—In the City of London Court, before Sir John Paget, Bart., K.C., Deputy Judge, on February 5, Messrs. Hibberd, Bull & Co., chartered accountants, Devonshire Square, sued Mrs. Arnold, Ravenscroft, Holly Park, Crouch Hill, Mr. J. E. Arnold and Mr. E. R. Arnold, Giltspur Street, West Smithfield, and Mr. G. Chalcraft, solicitor, 54 and 35 High Holborn, for 59*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being fees for professional services rendered to the defendants as trustees under the will of the late Mr. J. Arnold, surgical-instrument maker, West Smithfield. Mrs. Arnold and Mr. Chalcraft had been ordered to pay 20*l.* into Court. Mr. Arnold died in 1899, and plaintiffs prepared trust accounts for a period of ten years. During Mr. Arnold's lifetime he gave Mr. J. E. Arnold and Mr. E. R. Arnold, his two sons, half the business. When he died he left the remainder to be disposed of under his will. Plaintiffs prepared trust accounts and tenant-for-life accounts and beneficiaries' accounts. The case of Mrs. Arnold was that her sons alone instructed the plaintiffs, who should look to the sons for payment of their fees. Mr. C. H. Bull, one of the plaintiffs, said his charges were all fair and reasonable. His firm had done the auditing for Messrs. Arnold for many years, apart from the private accounts. Mr. Chalcraft said that he specially arranged that he was not to be responsible for the plaintiffs' fees. Mr. Barton, for the sons, submitted that no case had been made out against them. The jury found for the plaintiffs for 46*l.* 14*s.* against all the defendants, with costs.

Lease of a Pharmacy. In Exeter County Court on February 7, before Judge Lush Wilson, K.C., Edward Newton Hancock, retired chemist, 10 Bartholomew Terrace, Exeter, sued Charles Flint, Ph.C., The Pavement, Cafford, for 87*l.*, being rent due under a covenant in an indenture on a lease made on November 3, 1899, in respect of a shop and premises at 157 Sidwell Street, Exeter. It appeared from a statement by Mr. M. J. McGahey (Dunn & Baker), who appeared for the plaintiff, that Mr. Flint carried on business in the premises and the rent was 60*l.* per annum. The twenty-one years' lease from September 29, 1899, contained a covenant that the tenant should not assign or transfer the premises without the consent of the owner. In 1900 Mr. Flint sold his business in Exeter to Mr. Weston Aplin, chemist, the landlord consenting to the transfer. In 1908 Mr. Aplin sold his business to Mr. Downing, who was also accepted by the landlord. Mr. Downing carried on the business until 1910, then concluded an assignment, Mr. Honey taking possession as trustee. The latter intimated to Dunn & Baker, plaintiffs' agents, that they should discontinue for good, and this was done in respect of the amount due for rent up to March 1910. The premises remained empty until September quarter, when Mr. Hancock succeeded in discovering Mr. Flint's address through the

Pharmaceutical Society. The chief clerk of Dunn & Baker's London agents interviewed Mr. Flint, who on November 18, 1910, consented to the letting of the premises to a political organisation. There was a controversy as to whether this consent was really given, and under these circumstances Mr. McGahey applied for permission to amend the claim to 30*l.*, being half-year's rent due to September 30. Evidence in support of this statement was given, and Mr. Tindal Davies, barrister, stated on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff could not succeed because the lease had been determined by the operation of the law. His Honour suggested whether the case could not be settled. It was hard on Mr. Flint. As the result of a conference between his Honour, Mr. Tindal Davies, and Mr. McGahey, a settlement was come to, defendant to pay 45*l.* in full settlement of all matters in dispute and obligations under the lease.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland).

ALLEGED ILLEGAL COMPOUNDING.

At Belfast Police Court on Tuesday, February 6, two summonses were entered for hearing before Sir Andrew Newton Brady, R.M., at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, against Mr. William Gardiner, registered druggist, 64 York Road, Belfast, for alleged illegal compounding of medical prescriptions and keeping open shop for that purpose. Mr. Joseph Donnelly, solicitor, who appeared for the Society, was about to open the cases when Mr. A. A. Macauley, solicitor, mentioned that Mr. A. J. Lewis, solicitor, who was for the defence, was ill, and as he could not attend he desired an adjournment. The Magistrate, without hearing any evidence, adjourned the case until February 20.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

GREGORY'S POWDER.

At the Godstone Petty Sessions held at Oxted, Surrey, on February 5, William Jackson Snow, chemist and druggist, Eletchingley, was summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling Gregory's powder containing magnesium carbonate instead of light magnesia. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Kyle proved the purchase.

Mr. Edward Hinks, the Surrey county analyst, deposed that he examined the sample and found it contained magnesium carbonate 6 parts, powdered rhubarb 2 parts, and powdered ginger 1 part. Replying to the Magistrate, he could not say that the carbonate would have any harmful influence on the stomach.

Mr. Snow said he purchased the shop about a year ago from the executors of an old-fashioned chemist, so that he was quite unable to say where the Gregory's powder came from in the first place. At any rate, whoever made it up certainly made an error by putting in the carbonate of magnesia instead of the calcined magnesia, or must have considered that the carbonate was much better. The old-fashioned chemists did consider that carbonate was better, and now that was more often used, and it was only in exceptional cases that the oxide was preferred. Although the B.P. fixed the use of the light magnesia, the "Codex" of the Pharmaceutical Society authorised the use of the carbonate for Gregory's powder, and it was described as "Improved Gregory's Powder." As to the monetary question, he said the difference was so small (about the third of a penny) that no chemist would substitute carbonate for the sake of the price. He had looked over about 5,000 prescriptions and found that in 99 per cent. of them the carbonate was used instead of the calcined.

Dr. James Arthur Belcher said that in his opinion the carbonate of magnesia was preferable, and in cross-examination stated that there is so little difference in the action that it is not in any way detrimental to use the carbonate in place of calcined magnesia. If the Gregory's powder was not made according to the B.P. formula, it was only right that the chemist should inform the customer. The B.P. was the statutory authority, but he was not certain about the "Codex."

The Magistrates' Clerk: If you went to a shop and asked for Gregory's powder, what would you expect to get?

Witness: I should expect one with the oxide in. Answering another question the witness said although

"Improved Gregory's Powder" was made it did not comply with the B.P. formula. It had been introduced because it was thought that the carbonate of magnesia was a better substance.

The Magistrates having deliberated, the Chairman (Mr. F. A. White) said they had decided to convict. The defendant's own witness had acknowledged that there was a standard for Gregory's powder, and the defendant should realise the individual responsibility attaching to a chemist to adhere strictly to the standard. He would be fined 10s. and 10s. 6d. costs, and also have to pay the analyst's fee of 10s. 6d.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER-PILLS.

The case of the Carter Medicine Co. v. Henry Sheldermine, Manchester, was settled before Mr. Justice Eve on Friday, February 2, in the Chancery Division. Mr. P. O. Lawrence, K.C., applied on behalf of the plaintiffs for a perpetual injunction to restrain defendant from selling certain pills as "Carter's Little Liver-pills." He did not know what explanation would be offered, but defendant appeared to have been discovered passing off pills as Carter's in three instances at least. Trap orders had been executed, and in each case pills were supplied which were not Carter's. It was also suggested that Carter's bottles were being broken, and their pills sold other than in bulk.

Mr. Grover, for the defendant, said there was no intention of fraud, and the defendant only sold a pennyworth of pills occasionally, so that it was not a matter worth fighting about. Plaintiff had put in affidavits proving the sale of the pills, but he did not think they could expect very reliable evidence from school-children of tender age. Mr. Grover suggested that there should be a stay of proceedings on terms and a perpetual injunction by the defendant, who would pay costs. He was anxious to save expenses.

Mr. Lawrence said he did not care what form the undertaking took, so long as it was perpetual and gave them relief. All he wanted was an order that the company could enforce.

An undertaking was given in terms of the writ, and Mr. Justice Eve made the necessary order.

VIDAL DYE PATENT INVALID.

In the Court of Appeal on February 1, before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, and Lord Justice Buckley, judgment was given in the appeal of Levenstein, Ltd., and Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., against a judgment of Mr. Justice Parker, who had held that the patent of the Vidal Dyes Syndicate, Ltd., for a black dye for cotton goods was valid, and had directed an inquiry as to damages by reason of the defendants' infringement.

Lord Justice Moulton read a lengthy written judgment dealing in great detail with the claims in the plaintiffs' specification. He said that the question the Court had to decide was whether the plaintiffs' patent was valid. In his opinion it was impossible to support such a patent as the plaintiffs'. Two duties were incumbent upon a patentee in preparing his complete specification. In the first place he must particularly describe his invention, and he must also describe in what manner it was to be performed. In the present case the patentee had not performed either of those duties. The description of the way the invention was to be performed was not to be found in the plaintiffs' complete specification. He thought, therefore, the plaintiffs' patent was invalid. With regard to the issue of infringement, the defendants denied that they had used the plaintiffs' patent, and said that their dyes were obtained by a different process and by different substances from those described in the plaintiffs' specification. He (the Lord Justice) thought that the process used by the defendants was a distinct process from that described in the specification sued upon by the plaintiffs, and was not within its claim. Upon these grounds he was of opinion that the actions failed, and must be dismissed with costs, both in that court and in the court below.

The Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Buckley concurred, and the appeal was therefore allowed.

A DENTAL DISPUTE.

As reported last week, Mr. Justice Pickford and a special jury in the King's Bench Division began the hearing on February 1 of an action by the Dental Manufacturing Co., of Lexington Street, London, W., against C. de Trey & Co., of Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, to recover damages for alleged libel in a circular issued by defendants to various houses on February 27, 1911. The defendants counterclaimed for damages in respect to alleged passing-off. The hearing was continued on February 2, when the case was decided in favour of the plaintiff company. The plaintiffs, stated Mr. Duke, K.C., M.P., who appeared for them, were an English company and manufacturers of dental appliances, and they also did a good business abroad. The defendants were a firm of agents carrying on business in England. Down to 1910 the plaintiffs and defendants had business dealings with regard to a dentists' spittoon manufactured by A. C. Clark, of Chicago, who held a patent for the article, which, granted in 1896, expired in July 1910. The spittoons were sold at from 10/ to 13/. The defendants were the sole agents for the sale of the spittoons, and the plaintiffs were agents for distribution in England. About the time of the Patents Act, 1907, the defendants proposed to the plaintiffs that, if Clark consented, the plaintiffs should manufacture the spittoon in England for Clark and the defendants, and a meeting was proposed to discuss the idea. An agreement was eventually come to between plaintiffs and the defendants, whereby plaintiffs became sole distributors, but on the expiration of the patent the agreement was determined. The plaintiffs set about the manufacture of their spittoons, and sale began in February 1911. The plaintiffs issued circulars pointing out that their spittoon was of British manufacture, and that it had patented improvements of their own. There was no attempt in the plaintiffs' circulars to take any possible advantage of Clark's name. The sale had hardly begun when the defendants issued to "everybody in the trade" in England and even abroad a circular-letter, in which the following appeared:

IMITATIONS.

Our attention was called recently to the fact that the Clark Register Double Bowl had been copied, and, as a matter of interest, we bought one of these copies the other day and examined it. We will admit it is a faithful enough copy as regards outward appearance. Critically inspected, however, it proves, like most copies, to be got up to "catch the eye," and to be very much inferior. Judged even as a copy, we cannot honestly say it reflects much credit on the manufacturers. Curiously enough, certain parts of these spittoons are genuine "Clark" parts. For instance, the bowls on the spittoons are genuine Clark bowls mounted on parts which are an imitation of everything but the workmanship of the Double Bowl Clark. Whether this is done to delude the purchaser that it is a genuine Clark spittoon or whether it is due to sheer inability on the part of the manufacturers to make them satisfactorily it is impossible to say.

Generally, the manufacturers of an imitation rely on the perfection of the imitation to make the venture a success, but in the present instance such a course is impossible.

Whatever measure of success this imitation spittoon may attain, it will be due to the ability of the traveller and to a misconception on the part of the purchaser. We believe that most dental dealers will be wise enough to leave these imitations severely alone, and that they will decline to share with the manufacturers the responsibility and risk of selling them to the profession.

This was the libel complained of. The witnesses called for the plaintiffs included Mr. John Ellison, their manager, and Mr. A. M. Warren, their chief salesman.

On Friday, February 2, Mr. Shearman, K.C., opened the case for the defendants, stating that the alleged libellous circular referred to the article and not to individuals, and there was no libel. It was no libel to say that one article was inferior to another.

His Lordship having intimated that he would leave the question to the jury.

Mr. Spearman addressed the jury for the defendants, and called several witnesses, including Sir George Marks, Mr. A. H. Trey, a director of the defendant company, Mr. E. H. Taylor, dental surgeon, Bedford, Mr. E.

Butterfield, Secretary of the Incorporated Dental Society, and several others.

His Lordship expressed the view that the jury had not to consider which was the best article.

Eventually the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs on the libel for 100%. As to defendants' counterclaim they found that the plaintiffs' article was calculated to mislead, and awarded the defendants 100%. The entering of judgment was postponed pending the hearing of legal arguments as to the finding of the jury on the counterclaim.

THE CAPSULOIDS CASE.

The hearing of the action by Capsuloids (1909), Ltd., of London, against Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., manufacturing chemists, of London and Edinburgh, was concluded on Tuesday, when the Official Referee reserved his decision.

HEARING ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Further examined, Dr. Inglis Clark stated that two tins of capsuloids accompanied a letter dated August 29, 1910, but witness was absent on holiday at the time. The tins were not opened by him till his return on September 15, though they had been opened, he understood, by Mr. Guyer, the superintendent of the laboratory; but they were not touched until witness's return. Witness had made experiments with the capsuloids in the two tins, and found a black mass with a white crust upon it, which led him to the conclusion that it was caused by same salt or chemical substance which had crystallised. Under the microscope he had examined the crust, and found that it consisted of minute microscopic animals, which he recognised as the cheese mite, and of which there were millions. Experimenting upon these mites by placing some of them upon capsuloids made by his firm for Dr. Dixon, he found that the mites died. Placing some of the mites in a glass receptacle half-way between the firm's capsuloids and the capsuloids taken from a tin from London, he found that most of the mites went to the capsuloids taken from the tin, and that one or two which went to the defendants' capsuloids were found dead next morning. These experiments were repeated about twenty times, and satisfied him that there was something in the composition of the defendant firm's capsuloids which was poisonous, so far as bacteria were concerned. Another parcel of capsuloids was forwarded to Edinburgh by Dr. Dixon, directing that they were not to be opened till Dr. Dixon visited Edinburgh; but, as he never came, the parcel of capsuloids was opened in February 1911, when the contents were found to be like the contents of the previous tins; and experiments had produced like results. Dr. Clark also deposed to being present at the interview, attended by the solicitors on both sides, at Duke Street, and at which samples were taken for analysis. They were present both in the morning and afternoon. They were told in the forenoon that some other returned capsuloids still had to be shown to them, and it had been arranged that they should return in the afternoon. They had been told that a few samples had been destroyed in the fire, and others "thrown out," and that Mr. Parry had some capsuloid containers. He did not see all there was to see. He had made experiments to ascertain the extent to which this hæmoglobin was hygroscopic. Witness took a $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottle of Merck's hæmoglobin which Dr. Dixon had sent him on January 6, 1910. Witness placed a portion in the open air in a dry basement of their warehouse, and another portion under a bell-jar alongside a dish of water, with the following results (the percentages are increase in weight):

One hour basement ...	8.8 per cent.
" " bell-jar ...	6.6 "
Two hours basement ...	11.5 "
" " bell-jar ...	10.0 "
Three hours basement ...	13.1 "
" " bell-jar ...	12.3 "
Five hours basement ...	14.6 "
" " bell-jar ...	15.4 "
Seven hours basement ...	15.6 "
" " bell-jar ...	17.1 "
Twenty-four hours basement ...	16.5 "
" " bell-jar ...	26.2 "

The Official Referee: Do you mean that as it absorbs the water it gets heavier?—Yes.

Did you do this by weighing?—Yes.

Mr. Salter: Did you leave this hæmoglobin powder in the bell-jar after the twenty-four hours, and did you observe its condition after a week?—It became mouldy within a week. In three months it became a fluid—probably decomposed.

The doctor was afterwards examined at some length concerning the experiments with the contents of what was known as the "July jar" containing Dr. Dixon's mixture for filling capsules. The witness said that he exposed the material in the ordinary atmosphere for a week, when mould began to grow, and there was now mould upon it half an inch long.

Mr. Salter: So much for the liability of the plaintiffs' material to mould.

The witness held in the witness-box a sample of hæmoglobin powder taken from one or two $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottles forwarded to Edinburgh by Dr. Dixon in January 1910, which, after exposure to a moist atmosphere for seven days, began (it was stated in the box) to develop mould. Witness showed the Court different samples of containers which, he said, had gone mouldy under different circumstances. Those containers, he said, were made by various other firms. The doctor narrated the results of other experiments on hæmoglobin powder to ascertain the effect of adding water to the powder. He had added 20 per cent. of water, and, beating the mixture put in the mortar into a paste, he discovered that, exposed to a moist atmosphere, the mass became mouldy in two days.

Mr. Salter remarked that Mr. Parry had declared that the powder was not liable to mould.

Continuing, the witness observed that capsuloids with 5 per cent. of moisture were liable, on exposure to normally moist atmosphere, to absorb further moisture. He had ascertained that capsuloids became mouldy very much faster in a high temperature than in a low temperature. He had convinced himself that warmth coupled with moisture were the main factors to produce mould. Answering other questions, the doctor said he was satisfied not only from analysis, but also from appearance that three certain tins were not of defendants' manufacture. The tins were quite different. The capsuloids in them were found to contain an exceedingly high proportion of water.

Mr. Salter: Do you think that with so high a proportion as from 25 to 27 per cent. of water it would be possible to fill the capsules? Was that percentage due to the aqueous nature of the filling, or do you think it was occasioned by conditions outside?—Dr. Clark: I would say it is possible to fill these capsules containing that percentage of water. They must either have derived the moisture from the atmosphere or some exposure. The firm's young women, employed to fill these capsules, were paid a fixed wage and a bonus for a certain amount, and books were kept showing how many capsules were filled and the amount of mixture added. From those books he could tell the exact number of capsules made daily for Dr. Dixon. By that book, too, he could ascertain how long each consignment of capsuloids sent to Dr. Dixon had been made, and also how long they had been in the drying-chamber. Trays were put in the drying-chamber in regular sequence. Almost to within half a day he could tell precisely how long the capsuloids were in each particular tin. His firm had observed particular and unusual precautions to see that capsuloids were sent to plaintiffs in good condition.

In cross-examination the witness said he did not press the point concerning rush orders. He had never found that these hæmoglobin capsules took any longer to dry than others.

Mr. Mitchell Innes: Do you suggest there is any fair comparison between keeping capsuloids under a bell-glass with a vessel of water behind them and the methods of storage by Dr. Dixon?—Dr. Clark: Yes. The conditions of a basement are similar to those connected with the bell-jar. You have stagnant and moist air in a basement.

Further cross-examined, the doctor said that from Dr. Dixon's demeanour he had been led to write to Edinburgh that Dr. Dixon apparently welcomed the experiments.

Mr. Mitchell Innes: I put it to you that his attitude was always to desire you to make experiments to satisfy yourselves, and get on with the making of capsuloids.—No,

sir, he wished me to satisfy him. He appeared to be anxious for the experiments on his own behalf. "I am only a Scotsman," said Dr. Clark, with dry humour, "and perhaps I might have been taken in by his demeanour." (Laughter.)

Mr. Mitchell Innes: So am I a Scotsman. (Laughter.)

The Official Referee: I am a Scotsman, but I never think I am taken in. You see, Dr. Clark, the action in which your firm is interested is being tried by a Scotsman, and you are being cross-examined by a Scotsman. (Much laughter.)

Mr. Mitchell Innes: Surely he ought to be very cautious, sir. (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. Clark, further cross-examined on Friday, February 2, stated that the quickness of sulphuric-acid drying depended upon the proximity of the acid to the material to be dried. Asked concerning the employment of olive oil as a material for mixing with the hemoglobin, witness said that his firm did not use it, but he thought that it was used by other people with the object of making the powder easier to be placed in the capsule or other container. Defendants used an oleaceous substance for similar purposes. Witness would not advocate cardboard boxes for export capsuloids intended for a damp climate, but he would make the capsules very dry and hard to stand the climate.

Witness was cross-examined concerning a tin of capsuloids, said to be one of a lot containing 130,000 capsuloids, and which was placed before him. In reply to a question, witness said that while these were not bright, he maintained they were perfectly marketable. They could not, he thought, be expected to be bright, as they were between two and three years old. The doctor added that he had conducted his experiments with the greatest care, and, having arrived at a conclusion, he made numerous other experiments from other standpoints to determine whether there were any flaw in the original experiments.

In re-examination, Dr. Clark said he came to the conclusion that certain capsuloids examined by him in September, on his return from his holidays, could not have been of defendants' make, because of the way in which those capsule-walls dissolved in water. The defendants' gelatin solidified into a strong jelly. The other gelatin seemed to him to be red in colour, and it had the appearance of gelatin containing gum.

OTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

Mr. Richard Glode Guyer, Ph.C., who has been for twenty years acting as superintendent chemist to Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., said that under Dr. Clark he had manufactured all these Dixon capsules. Dr. Clark had described the process in evidence very accurately. There had been quite the reverse of carelessness in the making of capsules for Dr. Dixon. Witness had been through the books with Dr. Clark, and checked the tables of drying and found them accurate. After these complaints by Dr. Dixon, witness adopted the course of consulting members of the firm, so that they could take final responsibility concerning future matters. Witness added that during many weeks in summer girls called his attention to the smell of the filling mixture, and witness fetched Dr. Clark to observe it. Witness did not consider that the early complaints of the plaintiff company were justified. In cross-examination by Mr. Mitchell Innes, witness stated that, in his opinion, the complaints by Dr. Dixon regarding long necks, colour, dimness, etc., were not justified. They had endeavoured to meet the wishes of Dr. Dixon, as they did those of all their other customers.

Richard Henry Fountain, employed by the defendants at their London office, was called to testify concerning the question of telephonic messages and conversations about which the parties were at variance.

TRADE EVIDENCE.

The rest of Friday and Saturday were taken up by evidence for the defence from witnesses unconnected with the firm, and we give the leading points elicited in the examination of each one.

Mr. Douglas Warburton Bull, capsule maker, Hackney, said he had entered into arrangement to supply Dr. Dixon with 1,000,000 capsuloids. Goods were supplied him, and eventually Dr. Dixon complained of smell, which he attributed

to the gelatin. Witness pointed out to Dr. Dixon that it could not be the gelatin, which was the best obtainable, but it was probably the material which Dr. Dixon put into the mixture which had caused the smell. Witness added that Dr. Dixon had told him he had had trouble with capsuloids made by Warrick Bros., who, Dr. Dixon had declared, were making some for him. At that time witness did not have any capsuloids go mouldy. With one or two exceptions the capsuloids were packed in cardboard cases. Witness was unaware that any maker deposited capsuloids in glass tubes for home consumption.

On Saturday Mr. Henry Robert Ferber, of Messrs. Robert Ferber & Co., of Southwark Bridge Road, was the first witness. He stated that in 1905 he entered into a contract with Dr. Dixon for the supply to him of 50,000,000 capsuloids at 2s. 9d. per 1,000. Serious complaints did not arise until after they had delivered about 6,000,000 to Dr. Dixon, and those concerned smell and mould. Dr. Dixon had attributed the smell to the quality of the gelatin, but witness had rejected that theory, for he had always used the best kind of gelatin and was using it now, and witness's business had largely increased since that time. Witness attributed the smell to the material supplied by Dr. Dixon. It was quite a different smell from the smell of the gelatin. He had seen capsuloids of his own manufacture on Dr. Dixon's premises in a mouldy condition. Witness attributed that to improper storage. A very large number of capsuloids, too, were put into one tin. Witness had seen mouldy filling material that Dr. Dixon sent. Witness also gave evidence of legal proceedings instituted between him and Dr. Dixon.

Similar evidence concerning the entering into a contract with Dr. Dixon for the supply of capsuloids was given by Mr. Theophile Desnos, sole partner of Messrs. Denoual & Co., capsule-makers, Asylum Road, Peckham. The quantity specified in the contract in his case was 2,000,000. Witness testified as to the complaints that eventually came along and concerning the controversy between them as to the cause of smell, the controversy being similar to that in the case of the previous witness. He also spoke of the compromise of legal proceedings between him and Dr. Dixon.

In cross-examination by Mr. Mitchell Innes, the witness said that grease seemed to penetrate through the capsule from the mixture. He had ascertained what capsuloids contained, and then made a mixture. A lad who said he had worked at the Capsuloids Co., called upon him for work, and told him that one of his duties had been to mix certain of the ingredients for Dr. Dixon. When witness had asked him what work he did for that gentleman, the lad replied, "Partly mixing the material for the capsuloids." Witness asked him if he knew what all the ingredients were, and the lad replied that he did not know all, but stated that he had mixed oleic acid, olive oil, and hemoglobin. Then Dr. Dixon, added the boy, went into the place and "did the rest."

Mr. Mitchell Innes: I put it to you that the boy never said he mixed the ingredients?—He did. Witness added he had been told by an employé of the Capsuloids people that the lad had enlisted for the Army.

Documents were subsequently put in. Mr. Clavell Salter said that one of these was a piece of paper on which Mr. Desnos had written down at the time of the interview, as he said, the quantities and proportions of the three ingredients the lad had specified.

In answer to Mr. Mitchell Innes, the witness said that this lad would afterwards have been useful to him in the way of evidence, concerning the ingredients, in the proceedings between witness and Dr. Dixon at that time. The witness stated that he made experiments with hemoglobin he had obtained from a wholesale house. Answering the Official Referee, he said he had never analysed any of the ingredients Dr. Dixon sent him, and witness did not know whether oleic acid was in the mixture or not.

Wm. John Payne, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Denoual & Co., gave corroborative testimony as to the visit of the lad to see Mr. Desnos.

Mr. Ernest Sanger, senior partner of Sangers, wholesale chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, 258 Euston Road, N.W., said that they had dealt with Duncan, Flockhart & Co. for the past twenty years, having bought from defendants about 300,000 capsules during that period. As far as he could remember, they had never had them returned or complained of. Mr. Clavell Salter then examined the witness concerning an item in the plaintiffs' particulars purporting to show that 8,640 capsuloids had been returned by Sangers to Dr. Dixon. The witness explained that there had been a proposal that Sangers should become the London agents for Capsuloids, dealing with retail orders and inquiries. An understanding was eventually arrived at, but witness had found that from the first the orders coming in were very small. Ultimately it was agreed that the agency should be determined, and that Dr. Dixon should take back a proportion of the goods which had been bought. Witness added that so far as he knew there was nothing wrong with the

capsuloids returned to Dr. Dixon; at all events, witness never complained. He kept sufficient in stock to last twelve months, and very few of these were subsequently returned. In cross-examination, Mr. Sanger said that a number of capsuloids had been returned by customers, and these witness returned to Dr. Dixon. The demand for capsuloids fell off very much during the latter part of 1909 and had never revived. In re-examination, witness said the capsuloids were returned because they were old stock, and retail chemists desired the stock to be renewed. Slips relating to those returns were shown witness, who stated that the greater part of them were undated. He added that a great falling-off in advertising accounted to some extent for the decrease in the demand for capsuloids. At an early stage capsuloids were very largely advertised. He considered that the sale of an article of this kind depended very much upon advertising.

Mr. Edward Pickering, secretary to F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Charterhouse Square, E.C., stated that for the past twenty years they had about 200,000 capsules from Duncan, Flockhart & Co. The goods were always very satisfactory, and there was never any complaint about them. Witness's firm had also dealt in capsuloids.

Mr. G. R. Barclay, of Barclay & Sons, Ltd., druggists' sundriesmen, Farringdon Street, E.C., said that his firm had dealt with the defendants for a similarly long period, and during the past twenty-five years with satisfactory results. He had never seen any mouldy capsuloids. He attributed the falling-off in the demand for capsuloids to want of sufficient advertising, and also to the extensive advertising of such competitive articles as Harlene. Some people, said witness, declared that when one took capsuloids they never knew where the hair would grow. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alfred James Shaw, buyer to Messrs. William Edwards & Sons, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., also testified to his firm's dealings with the defendants for a century, and to the fact that capsules supplied by them were very good.

Mr. Salter said this was all the evidence, and he put in various samples which had been handed to the Referee in the course of the case, including correspondence, balance-sheets, and profit-and-loss and trading accounts of the old and the new Capsuloids Co., from 1904. Day-books, from which Dr. Clark prepared his figures, had already been put in. In reply to the Referee, Mr. Salter said that, under all the circumstances, his clients did not think it worth while to proceed with the counterclaim.

DR. DIXON RECALLED.

By permission of the Referee, Mr. Mitchell Innes recalled Dr. Dixon in reference to the evidence by Mr. Desnos concerning the visit of the boy to his premises. Dr. Dixon said the work was done in his laboratory, which was protected by a slip-lock, and no one was allowed to enter it. If witness slipped out for a moment, the door shut behind him. The materials he purchased were on arrival taken into the laboratory by himself, and the laboratories both at Holborn and in the Borough were electrically fitted, so that they would be fairly dry. The mixing machine could be worked by the motor, and generally was so worked. It was capable of making filling material for 250,000 capsules approximately at one time. In case the motor failed, he had a flywheel with a long handle, so that it could be turned by hand. Witness alone in the room did all that was necessary so as to have the materials in this machine. A tin cover was placed over it. Nothing remained but to set the machine going. That was done with the motor, but on occasions, when the motor was out of order, he called in two boys to turn the machine, and immediately they were "through," they went out of the room. With the exception of mixing in that sense and turning the handle no one ever mixed that material except himself. Cross-examined, he said he had no idea as to the name of the boy who went to Denoual's place, and witness had no knowledge that anyone went. The boys in their employ at that time were of ages ranging from twelve to fifteen, but he neither hired them nor discharged them. They generally paid them from 11s. to 12s. a week. Witness turned the boys out of the room after they had done their share of the work in the way of turning the handle.

Mr. Salter: Supposing the consistency was not satisfactory?—Then I would have them back, but that would be a very rare occurrence.

Further cross-examined, he said the olive oil was stan-

dardised to 8 per cent. of oleic acid, and the standardised olive oil was mixed in proportions of 46 and 54.

Is it true that after the boy had been mixing you went in by yourself to add?—No, I did that before the boy went in.

Did you ever tell Mr. Atkinson that in adding to these ingredients you had a special ingredient which you never had and never would disclose to anyone?—I will swear that I did not.

SUMMING-UP.

On Monday, February 5, Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., in course of his summing-up to the Official Referee on the whole case, argued that, even if the defendants had confined themselves to criticising the evidence of the plaintiffs, the last-named would have had an exceedingly doubtful case, if any at all; and he submitted that, when the Court regarded all the affirmative evidence the defendants had tendered, the plaintiffs wholly failed to establish a case against the defendants. Counsel submitted that the defendants had discharged all their obligations to make the goods with proper care and skill, to make them with good materials, to compound them with care and skill in proper proportions, to make a proper capsule for the composition, to fill it at the right stage with material, to seal it up, and to dry the capsuloid with proper judgment and skill before despatching it. That was the whole of the liability resting upon defendants. The warranty was that their capsules should serve this purpose of containing plaintiffs' mixture, so far as proper care, skill, and good workmanship upon defendants' part could make the capsules suitable and efficient for that purpose. Plaintiffs had originally alleged that the defendants, either by the use of bad materials, or negligence, or want of skill, had manufactured capsuloids which had gone mouldy, and had caused damage and injury of reputation to plaintiffs. But now the allegations concerning bad gelatin were gone, and the only remaining accusation against the defendants was negligent and insufficient drying. To prove it the plaintiffs would have to show:

(1) That the defendants had in fact sent out some consignment or consignments insufficiently dried.

(2) They must satisfy the Court that that insufficient drying was due to negligence and incompetence on the part of the defendant.

(3) They must satisfy the Court that insufficient drying caused mould in the capsuloids.

(4) They must also show that in consequence of this negligence the plaintiffs had sustained damage.

Counsel submitted that plaintiffs had failed in all these points. He then proceeded to give an exhaustive review of the evidence, and to comment upon many matters of detail. He repeated his suggestion that plaintiffs' trade was practically ruined before defendants had met them.

Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., continuing his speech on February 6, stated that the defendants, so far from wishing to shirk the contract in any way, had from first to last treated it most honourably. The defendants had set up a drying-chamber which they had proposed to use for the whole of the contract, which they had anticipated would relate to 5,000,000 capsules. From that time forward every capsule for Dr. Dixon was not treated like ordinary stock, which was the basis of the contract, but it was treated in a comparatively costly and exceptional way. Drying gelatin, said Mr. Salter, was not like drying linen, because it was not so simple; the stuff had a special relation to the surrounding air. Counsel thought he was right in saying that a capsule or capsuloid was dried at that moment when the moisture had been expelled throughout the whole capsuloid and from it to such a degree that the proportion of moisture in the capsuloid was equal to the proportion of moisture outside at the time. Counsel argued that the result of the experiments had gone to show that the defendants' process of drying by sulphuric acid was much more efficient than that of drying in the open air. Mr. Salter asked the Official Referee to hold that Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. had incurred no liability, and had not infringed the contract.

Mr. Mitchell Innes, K.C., replying on behalf of the plaintiffs, argued that the action was one of the ordinary

kind of sale and delivery of goods, and the plaintiffs' case was that there had been a breach of contract to deliver goods reasonably fit for the purpose for which they were intended, and the plaintiffs claimed damage for failure to deliver suitable capsuloids and for consequent loss of profits. Counsel deprecated the comparison that had been instituted by the defendants between their quarters where experiments were carried on by the defendants and the plaintiffs' basement where the capsuloids were stored. Mr. Mitchell Innes also complained of Mr. Salter's suggestion that Dr. Dixon was "a desperate man" who desired to put money in his own pocket by means of wrongful misrepresentation. Counsel pointed out that if the defendants sought to present these allegations they could not stop with Dr. Dixon; they would also involve the proposition that Mrs. Wilson, who had given evidence, had entered into this alleged fraudulent conspiracy with Dr. Dixon. It was Mrs. Wilson's duty, when in Dr. Dixon's employ, to open every tin to see in what condition the capsuloids were, and if it were going to be suggested that there was nothing wrong with these capsuloids, then Mrs. Wilson must have been the tool of Dr. Dixon—there was, said counsel no other way. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie had seen Mrs. Wilson in the witness-box, and he (Mr. Mitchell Innes) felt some confidence in leaving these suggestions of fraudulent conspiracy in the hands of the Court, as well as all the other suggestions that Mr. Salter had raised. There had been no suggestion whatever of mouldy capsuloids in the case of the contract preceding the one in dispute or the two contracts that succeeded it. Counsel urged that the correspondence fully disposed of the suggestions of fraud. When dealing with the question of damages, Mr. Innes said there had not only been the loss of profit, but the damage to plaintiffs' reputation, which he said had ruined the business.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The Official Referee raised the question as to whether general damages concerning loss of reputation were not too remote. A discussion about certain legal authorities relating to this question followed, after which the Official Referee said that after a case which concluded on the nineteenth day it would be wise to take time to consider the rights of the parties. He would give his decision as early as possible. He had only in the meantime to express his appreciation of the great care and skill which learned counsel had devoted to the case and to thank them for the assistance they had given him.

GAZETTE.

Partnership Dissolved.

DUNN, ROBERT WILLIAM, and DUNN, PETER PIKEITHLY, trading as Mortimer & Dunn, 141 Union Street and 1 Chattan Place, Aberdeen, chemists and druggists; as far as regards Mr. P. P. Dunn.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

RICHARDS, R. W., Milverton House, North Parade, Llandudno, physician.

ADJUDICATION.

LE VERRIER, C. B., formerly Wynberg, Fisherman's Walk, Southbourne, and Lansdowne Crescent, Bournemouth, lately Brookley Road, Brockenhurst, and Poole Road, Bournemouth, dental surgeon.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MESSRS. BALLARD & Co., chemists, Faringdon, Berks. have sold their business to Mr. W. H. Cook, chemist and druggist.

MR. C. STONELAKE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. P. A. Allez, chemist and druggist, at 5 Smith Street, Guernsey.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re T. H. Yeomans, 24-26 Peartree Street, Goswell Road, E.C., Patent-medicine Manufacturer.—The public examination of this debtor took place before Mr. Registrar Linklater, at the London Bankruptcy Court, on February 6. (See *C. & D.*, January 6, index folio 7.) The Official Receiver reported that the debtor was too ill to attend at present, and by consent the hearing was adjourned until April 23. A statement of affairs has been lodged showing total liabilities 2,629*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* (unsecured, 2,605*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*), and assets valued at 23*l.* 15*s.*, subject to the preferential claims.

Re John George Driver, 70 and 72 St. Mary's Road, Garston, Liverpool, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor, which was adjourned on January 8, was held at the Court House, Victoria Street, Liverpool, on February 5, as arranged. The particulars elicited at the previous hearing were reported in the *C. & D.*, January 13, index folio 42. Debtor was now questioned as to a bank overdraft which had been paid off by his two sons, who, it had always been understood, would succeed to the business. They had not yet become partners, as they had not qualified under the Pharmacy Act. The wine and spirit department of the business was carried on as Driver & Sons. This, however, did not represent a partnership, but was simply to gratify the sons. Both sons gave him their money without any interest or any consideration at all beyond the wages they were paid out of the business. The debtor was briefly questioned by Mr. Hindle, who appeared for him, with the view of showing that there was no partnership between him and his sons, and that the money was simply lent for the purposes of the business. The Official Receiver said that the examination was formerly adjourned to enable the debtor to file certain accounts in explanation of items in the deficiency account. He (the Official Receiver) only saw those accounts on his way to the court, and he did not think they were satisfactory, and he asked for a further adjournment in order to give the debtor another opportunity of explaining matters. The examination was accordingly adjourned.

Re John Morrison, 10 Golder's Green Road, London, N.W., and Woburn, Chemist and Druggist.—The creditors under this failure met on Monday, February 5, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. W. G. Williams, Assistant Official Receiver. The receiving-order was made on the petition of Messrs. Sangers, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W., the act of bankruptcy alleged being the departure of the debtor from his dwelling-place on or about November 23, 1911, with intent to defeat and delay his creditors. Having dealt with proofs of debt aggregating 792*l.*, the Chairman stated that the lease of the London shop was charged to secure 750*l.* The business had been carried on by arrangement; the cash sales had amounted to 67*l.* and the credit sales to 88*l.* The expenditure on wages and goods was returned at 78*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, and other expenses at 18*l.* 12*s.* He would suggest that an arrangement should be made to sell the stock, there being no value in the goodwill of that business. With regard to the Bedford shop, the stock was valued at about 120*l.* and the fittings at 50*l.* He was informed that an arrangement could be made for that business to be taken over as a going concern. In reply to a creditor, who asked if there was any prospect of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound being paid in the shape of dividend, the Chairman said they could only look forward to a small one, so far as he could see at the present time. Appended is a list of the principal proofs of debt called over by the Official Receiver: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (43*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*); The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (42*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*); Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (20*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*); W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd. (36*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (18*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*); Fassett & Johnson (13*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*); Grossmith Son & Co. (12*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*); Hopkin & Williams, Ltd. (11*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*); McKay Bros. (13*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*); Manners & Co. (58*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (25*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*); Meggeson & Co., Ltd. (33*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*); Odol Chemical Works (11*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*); Parke, Davis & Co. (15*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*); Parr's Bank (30*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*); Sangers. (290*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*); J. H. Sexton (10*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*); Taylor & Sons (11*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*); W. Toogood, Ltd. (24*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*).

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

Woods, James; Thomas W. Woods, Annie Anderson, and Mary M. Woods, trading as Wm. Woods & Co., Wholesale Druggists and General Merchants, 15 and 17 Waring Street, Belfast.—A petition for arrangement, dated January 18 was filed on January 22. Unsecured liabilities, 2,000*l.*; estimated net assets, 1,152*l.*

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

HOMER EARPHONE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.* Objects: To take over the goodwill for the British Empire of the business of the Homer Earphone Co.

FERNWOOD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in artificial teeth, apparatus, preparations, and appliances, etc. R.O., 3 Fernwood Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WARBECK PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers and first directors are J. H. Nutter and Mrs. E. Nutter. R.O., 31 Ormond Avenue, North Shore, Blackpool.

CREME PELTZER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in toilet speciality known as "Creme Peltzer." The subscribers and first directors are T. Pugh and R. H. U. Ellis. R.O., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

MITCHELL & RAE, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in linseed and other cake and oil. The first directors are J. H. Udney, J. C. Booth, J. D. Tilly, R. Garden, J. Keith, W. Taylor, D. Walker, and F. W. F. Wishart. R.O., Newburgh, Aberdeenshire.

STUD CO. (MANCHESTER), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a veterinary-medicine and animal-foods manufacturer carried on by T. E. Markham as the "Stud Co.," or the "Stud Horse and Cattle Medicine Co.," at Atlas Mills, Chapel Street, Levenshulme, Manchester. The first directors are T. E. Markham, Alice M. Law, and R. Turner.

ZEAL'S ASTHMA FLUID AND ATOMIZER CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (100 non-cumulative preference). Objects: To import and deal in medicated and medical compounds and fluids for the relief of asthma, hay-fever, catarrh, and other bronchial complaints, inhaling atomisers, and other surgical and medical instruments and appliances, patent medicines, etc. The subscribers and first directors are E. H. Gibson, Mrs. S. Gibson, and C. H. E. Lowe (chemist and druggist and laboratory superintendent). R.O., 22 Quantock Road, Weston-super-Mare.

Company News.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.—The report for the year ended December 31, 1911, states that, after providing for all management expenses and providing a reserve of 2,000*l.* against possible bad debts, there remains a balance, together with the 7,144*l.* brought forward, of 47,244*l.* The directors recommend payment of a dividend for the second six months at the rate of 7*s.* per ordinary share, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 11 per cent. for the year. The directors propose to write off from the first item of assets 5,000*l.* and to add to special reserve 3,000*l.*, placing to pension fund 1,500*l.*, and leaving 7,424*l.* to be carried forward.

WINOX, LTD.—At a meeting held at 65 London Wall, London, E.C., on January 25, it was resolved to transfer the assets of the company, which had a capital of 1,500*l.*, to a new company of the same name having a capital of 10,000*l.* The Chairman (Mr. Louis J. Johnston, who was appointed liquidator) said the future of Winox was an assured success, subject to its being properly advertised to the public. The articles of association empowered the new further increase of capital, but in all probability the present increase would be sufficient for the current year's advertising. The trading account showed a profit of 23½ per cent.

JOHN CLARKE & CO., LTD.—The liquidator of this Belfast company has paid to trade creditors a second dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, along with the dividend of 10*s.* declared in November. The circular which accompanies the dividend-form states that "in consequence of not being able to recover substantial claims for unreturned packages due by various Boards of Guardians (the claims being barred under the Local Government Act and repudiated by the Guardians) and of the shrinkage in values of stocks and debts on realisation, there may not be sufficient to pay as much as 12*s.* 6*d.* in the pound to the shareholder depositors; in this event no further dividends will be distributed. All the leases held by the company have been disposed of, and the stocks realised, but a considerable number of debts, mostly doubtful, remain outstanding."

BIRTH.

NICHOLSON.—At Chertsey, on February 5, the wife of Agnew Nicholson, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHURCH.—At Lyndside, Lyndewode Road, Cambridge, on February 3, Mr. Henry James Church, aged seventy-six. Mr. Church was well known in Cambridge, having been in business for many years in St. Andrew Street at the pharmacy now carried on by his son, Mr. E. H. Church, President of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association. The funeral took place on February 6.

EPPS.—At Ceara, Brazil, on February 3, Mr. Laurence G. J. Epps, fourth son of Mr. Hahnemann Epps, of 95 Upper Tulse Hill, London, S.W., and brother of Mr. J. Washington Epps, Ph.C., of Messrs. James Epps & Co., aged thirty-five.

FERN.—At Eddisbury View, Buxton Road, Macclesfield, on January 29, Mrs. Fern, widow of Mr. W. T. Fern, chemist and druggist, of Macclesfield. Mrs. Fern was Mayoress of Congleton, her son, Dr. Fern, being the Mayor.

MITCHELL.—At Cainscross, Stroud, on January 28, suddenly, Mr. Alfred Mitchell, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-two. Mr. Mitchell went out for a walk after tea on the day of his death, and on returning had an attack of hæmorrhage, dying shortly afterwards. The funeral took place at Cainscross Church on February 1.

MORRIS.—On February 5, Mr. Arthur Morris, chemist and druggist, Ollerton, Notts, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Morris had been in business at Ollerton for nearly fifty years.

NICKLIN.—On January 14, Mr. Samuel Nicklin, chemist and druggist, 6 Ashfield Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, aged seventy-seven.

ROCLIFFE.—At Market Place, Easingwold, Yorks, on January 31, Mr. John Rocliffe, J.P., aged seventy-nine. Mr. Rocliffe was apprenticed with Messrs. Butterfield & Clarke, wholesale chemists, but retired from commercial life many years ago.

SIMPSON.—At 83 Belgrave Road, St. Michael's, Lancs, on January 29, Mr. David Simpson, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two. Mr. Simpson was in the employ of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., at Liverpool, for over thirty-seven years.

WATSON.—On February 3, Mr. James Edward Henry Watson, chemist and druggist, Norwich, aged seventy-six. Mr. Watson, who retired recently, had been in business at Rose Corner, Norwich, for fifty years, latterly along with his son of the same name. He represented the Conesford Ward in the Town Council for nearly thirty years. At one time he was President of the City Masonic Association, and was a Past Master of the Perseverance Lodge. Mr. Watson was for a long period President of the Norwich District Building Association. He also filled the offices of a school manager and of churchwarden at St. Peter Parmentergate Church.

WILKINSON.—At Ashfield, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, on February 2, Alderman James Frederiek Wilkinson, J.P., aged eighty-three. Alderman Wilkinson was head of the label-printing business carried on at the Gutenberg Works, Pendleton, which his father founded in 1817. He had taken a prominent part in public affairs in Eccles, and had twice been Mayor. The funeral took place at Salford Cemetery on February 6.

OPIMUM IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.—The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translations of three ordinances of the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies respecting the importation, exportation, and trade in opium, morphine, cocaine, eucaine, and the like, and instruments for the subcutaneous injection of morphine, etc. These translations may be inspected by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 75 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Royal Institution.

THE Friday evening discourse on February 2 was by Sir J. Mackenzie Davidson, M.B., and was entitled "The Vital Effects of Radium and other Rays." Among the large audience were Sir William Crookes, Sir William Ramsay, Sir James Dewar, Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, and Dr. W. H. Martindale. The lecturer began by referring to the discourse given in that theatre by Becquerel in 1902 on radio-active bodies, and said his (the lecturer's) intention was to confine himself to the influence on living tissue of various forms of radiation. Starting with light and radiant heat, Sir James emphasised the fact that there is not in these cases any conveyance of material, only wave motion. This led him to refer to the different effects of heat and light produced by wave motions, and he mentioned also the effect of light and taste produced by an alternating magnetic field. The activity of the violet end of the spectrum was next shown by an experiment, in which the spectrum was photographed on bromide paper and developed in front of the audience. The violet rays and ultra-violet rays are the cause of sunburn such as is produced in higher regions, particularly when there is snow on the ground. Dealing with the use of solutions for cutting out the various rays of the spectrum, the lecturer remarked that in loss of sensibility of the retina in tobacco amblyopia the blue and violet rays are the last to disappear. Sunlight has been used with success in the treatment of wounds, and Finsen, of Copenhagen, following up the cause of the good effects, was the first to make use of the violet and ultra-violet rays for curative purposes. The quartz mercury lamp is employed as the source of the rays, and compression is used to squeeze out the blood from the part to be treated. Both glass and blood obstruct the passage of violet rays. The effects are confined to the surface. The discovery and employment of x rays was next dealt with, and the fact emphasised that the ill-effects were not discovered until many workers had employed the rays for a long time. x -ray burns begin in the uncovered portions of the skin, the coat-cuff preventing the deleterious portion of the ray from acting on the flesh. He suggested from this that the secondary rays, which are more easily absorbed, may be the cause of the mischief. Variation in the kind of rays emitted from a tube is found in "hard" and "low" tubes, and even in tubes so "hard" as not to produce fluorescence, rays are given off which are sufficient to cause the hair to fall out. The difficulty that workers found in the early days was that there was no method of adjusting the dose or knowing how much was being administered. Now, however, Sabcuraud's pastilles form a convenient method of measuring the intensity of the rays. The penetrating power of the rays depends upon the atomic weight of the matter through which they pass; with Lindemann's patent glass the passing is much facilitated. Careful methods of screening are now employed by radiographers. The effect of the rays is greatest on young growing cells. In experiments upon guinea-pigs it was the youngest that were killed first. The rays injure the hair-follicles, cause epilation in ring-worm, and may be used to destroy the sweat-glands. They act readily upon the white blood-corpuscles, but the red corpuscles are more resistant. Fortunately, the central nervous system is also very resistant; the most sensitive are the lymphoid tissues, especially the spleen. In skin-diseases the x rays have been of signal service, while in malignant tumours, although not a curative method, the rays may tend to destroy the malignant cells. The last part of the lecture dealt with radium, the discovery being traced from Becquerel's research on the effect of uranium salts on photographic plates. The lecturer showed on the screen a photograph of his hand injured by x rays, and another slide showing the same hand cured, the change having been brought about by exposing the ulcerated part to radium. No sensation is felt at the time of applying radium; there is a latent period, as in x rays. The biological effect of radium, and its medicinal uses, were briefly dealt with.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary scientific meeting held at Burlington House, London, W., on February 1 attracted but a moderate attendance. The chair was taken by Mr. C. E. Groves, F.R.S. Only two papers were read. The first emanated from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories and was by Messrs. F. Tutin and H. W. B. Clewer on

THE CONSTITUENTS OF COMMERCIAL CHRYSAROBIN.

Mr. Tutin, after explaining that the term "chrysarobin" was used to designate the extractive yielded by Goa or araroba powder to solvents such as benzol and chloroform, stated that Attfeld, in 1875, first investigated chrysarobin. The latter stated that it consisted chiefly of chrysophanic acid. In 1878 Liebermann and Seidler arrived at the conclusion that the drug consisted of a definite substance, "chrysarobin ($C_{30}H_{26}O_4$)," together with varying amounts of chrysophanic acid. Hesse, in 1899, obtained totally different results, commercial chrysarobin being stated by this worker to consist of a mixture of 2 parts of "chrysarobin" together with 1 part of its methyl ether. Hesse gave his "chrysarobin" the formula $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$, which is that of the anthranol of chrysophanic acid. In 1902 Jowett and Potter obtained four products from commercial chrysarobin—viz., the anthranol of chrysophanic acid ("chrysarobin"), dichrysarobin, dichrysarobin methyl ether, and a substance ($C_{15}H_{14}O_4$).

The present investigation included the full examination of araroba powder and three samples of commercial chrysarobin. Among other substances two new compounds—the monomethyl ether of dehydroemodinanthranol ($C_{16}H_{12}O_4$) and ararobinol ($C_{23}H_{16}O_5$)—were isolated.

From the aqueous extract a small amount of sugar was obtained, while a small amount of emodin, which substance has not been previously recorded as a constituent of araroba powder, was obtained by shaking the chloroformic extract with sodium carbonate solution. The material remaining in the chloroform was next extracted with 1.5 per cent. aqueous potash, which removed chrysophanic acid and emodin monomethyl ether, but does not affect the anthranol of chrysophanic acid present. Free chrysophanic acid is therefore present in commercial chrysarobin. After removal of the chloroform, the residue, on fractional crystallisation from glacial acetic acid, gave a new compound, of the formula $C_{15}H_{14}O_4$, which is the monomethyl ether of dehydroemodinanthranol. This substance is more difficult to oxidise than the anthranol of chrysophanic acid. The mother-liquors contain at least two substances, the anthranol of chrysophanic acid and ararobinol. These two substances are difficult to separate, but advantage was taken of the fact that chromic acid does not so readily oxidise ararobinol. The anthranol of chrysophanic acid is never obtained pure by fractional crystallisation, as it always contains ararobinol. A small amount of the anthranol of emodin monomethyl ether was present, but the compound was not isolated. Traces of the higher fatty acids, and a substance which appeared to be a hydrocarbon, were also obtained. An inseparable mixture of substances and amorphous products remained.

The three samples of commercial chrysarobin varied appreciably in the relative proportions of their constituents. Only one contained emodin, while another did not contain ararobinol. The approximate composition of a commercial chrysarobin of average composition was given as follows:

Chrysophanic acid, 5 per cent.; emodin monomethyl ether, 2 per cent.; the anthranol of chrysophanic acid, 46 per cent.; the anthranol of emodin monomethyl ether, a small amount; monomethyl ether of dehydroemodinanthranol, 18 per cent.; ararobinol, 4 per cent.; emodin, a trace; an inseparable mixture of substances and amorphous products, about 25 per cent.

Attfeld's statement that chrysophanic acid identical with that obtained from rhubarb is present in araroba powder is correct, since both drugs contain similar mixtures of chrysophanic acid and emodin monomethyl ether. The amount of chrysophanic acid stated by Attfeld to

be present was, however, greatly in excess of that actually occurring. Hesse was wrong in recording the absence of chrysophanic acid, and his statement regarding the methyl ether of "chrysarobin" is incorrect, as that compound is unknown. Opportunity was taken by the authors of being able to examine the "dichrysarobin" and "dichrysarobin methyl ether" of Jowett and Potter. These were found to be mixtures of the anthranols of chrysophanic acid and of emodin, and the anthranol of chrysophanic acid and the monomethyl ether of dehydroemodinanthranol respectively.

In the ensuing discussion the Chairman remarked that he examined the drug thirty years ago, but did not publish his notes. Dr. Cain asked if anthranol is not a misnomer, and suggested anthranyl ether as the proper term. Mr. Tutin replied that the fault lies in the use of the term chrysophanic acid, which should rather be termed chrysophanol. Dr. Cain asked why the authors did not use this term. Mr. Tutin said he would gladly put the latter in his paper if the Chemical Society would accept it. This remark caused considerable amusement, as Dr. Cain is the Editor of the Society's "Journal."

The second communication was of a highly technical nature, and formed Part I. of a paper by Mr. H. Langton and Dr. A. E. Dunstan on "The Existence of Molecular Compounds in Solution." The authors find that the viscosity-curves follow the solution-curves, the transition-points being within a few tenths of a degree of those established by ordinary methods. They consider that little, if any, double-salt formation takes place in aqueous solutions.

TRADE NOTES.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT CHEWING-GUM.—In the advertisement of this article in our issue of February 3, p. viii. the quotation should have been "retails 2½d. per package of 5 tablets," not "2½d. per tablet."

AERATORS LTD., Craig's Court House, Charing Cross, London, S.W., ask us to state that the legal proceedings which are now taking place in connection with competition entitled "Sparklets" have nothing to do with any competition or other advertising scheme originated by this company, and the use by the proprietors of the Journal which carried on the competitions of the trademarked word "Sparklets" was without the authority of Aerators Ltd.

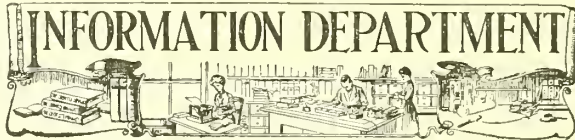
THE CARTER MEDICINE CO., 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., caution retailers against the sale of pills not of their own manufacture when "Carter's Little Liver-pills" are asked for. It will be observed that we report this week another case in which the company applied to the High Court of Justice for an injunction to restrain a retailer from committing this offence, and the defendants' counsel expedited the proceedings by suggesting that the perpetual injunction should be granted at this, the first, hearing of the case.

ALLANTOIN, the principle upon which the activity of comfrey depends, has been much in demand since its properties as a cell-proliferant were pointed out (see *C. & D.*, January 13, index folio 53). Mr. E. Merck, Darmstadt, reminds us that his firm first prepared allantoin in 1879, and are consequently in a position to supply this substance in the greatest state of purity. It may be added that allantoin is only slightly soluble in cold water, but readily dissolves in hot water, and that the solution for external use is made of a strength of 0.3 to 0.4 per cent.

OPTICAL EXHIBITION.—Messrs. Raphael's, Ltd., manufacturing opticians, 57b and 57c Hatton Garden, London, E.C., are having this week and next week a special display of refractionists' requisites and optical goods. Chemist-opticians should take advantage of the opportunity of inspecting and having demonstrated the various novelties which have been described in these columns from time to time. These include a new telescope and a portable pocket-microscope, the Hu-model eye, perimeters, amblyoscopes, apparatus for centring, cutting, or boring lens, optical trial cases.

"TOSA," the new chilblain remedy which Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.,

have introduced, is remarkably efficacious, judging from the testimonials which the firm have received from medical practitioners and laymen. It is a brown cerate, of which a thin slice is applied to the inflamed part and covered with cotton-wool. Cellulitis is quickly dispelled, itching stopped—in fact, the sufferer forgets about his chilblains. "Tosa" is put up in tubes like lip-salve, and retails at 1s. 1d., P.A.T.A. terms. See Messrs. Christy's advertisement in this issue for further particulars.



Postal Address:
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISZ LONDON."
Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 63/7. Cutol ointment.
- 68/73. "Facon" cachets.
- 68/720. Brine's hop-pillow.
- 68/72. Moss wadding: supply.
- 63/700. Odelux (? Eau de Lux).
- 66/17. "Ajax" shoulder-braces.
- 65/18. "Staminaogen": makers.
- 67/17. "Shell" brand Castile soap.
- 55/38. Makers of Gammon's lozenges.
- 62/9. "Caifa" olive-oil soap (Strude's).
- 62/32. "Tortoise" or "Porpoise" soap.
- 60/27. Buckley's pad (for whooping-cough).
- 56/21. Asthma cigarettes ("Breezheili").
- 65/180. Captain Cutler's "Razor Reviver."
- 66/170. Voltaire's discs (for rheumatism, etc.).
- 44/21. "Zulon," a veterinary skin-lotion for dogs.
- 66/18. Patent "Planet" bottle (for ammonia, etc.).
- 62/50. Makers of machines for spreading gum on fly-papers.
- 65/66. Barlow & Co., makers of magnetic curative-belts: address.
- 67/66. Makers of 3d. line of pills for all complaints, with red cross on lid of box.
- 68/71. M. F. Morrison's hair-dye (DRS 7847), red package.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to the makers or sellers of the following articles. The information will be repeated to other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| "A. D. S." peroxide-cream, 62/9 | Honore Payan's perfumery, 57/240 |
| Allantoin, 61/10 | Ideal bed-pan and douche, 67/25 |
| Auriphone, 64/40 | "Kombella," 59/241 |
| Bentley's brown Windsor soap, 65/13 | "Lillie's Pills" (Duncan), 59/24 |
| Bottle-capping (gelatin), 67/22 | Liq. cinchonæ (De Vrij), 62/7 |
| Bouson's Digestive Tea, 65/37 | "Mendit," 61/68 |
| Calsalettes, 62/30 | Mixers and sifters (small), 61/59 |
| Capdol, 61/72 | Nuclein, 64/41 |
| Chaulmoogra oil (Dutch inquiry), 62/1 | Otto of orris, 65/6 |
| Codcine sulphate, 63/5 | Pacita, 62/701 |
| Cutline, 63/700 | Potash binoxalate (ton-lots), 62/18 |
| Echappe anilin oil, 60/57 | Profone, 63/42 |
| "G. R. C." galvanic ring, 60/59 | Sanitary inspectors' tutor, 66/54 |
| Galalith articles, 60/54 | Sera and vaccines, 65/6 |
| Garratt's throat lozenges, 62/19 | Soxhlet's sterilisers, 66/66 |
| Gelatin capsules (empty), 62/8 | Stolz electrophone, 66/6 |
| "Glenveet" polishing-pads, 62/31 | "Sublimior" hair-wash, 53/7 |
| Glover's mange remedy, 66/7 | "United Service" cream, 65/22 |
| Goodchild's (Dr.) milk-food, 65/22 | Vacuum flasks, 67/5 |

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The International Opium Convention

means business. Your editorial article refrains from any expression of opinion regarding the wisdom or otherwise of the decisions come to by the Convention, but for my part I am satisfied that we are now on the right path. I do not go so far as to say that it will soon be considered a penal offence to supply any member of the public with opium, morphine, or cocaine without a medical certificate, but undoubtedly this is the direction in which the Convention is pointing. Those who are best acquainted with the self-inflicted ruin and degradation of the devotees of habit-forming drugs must agree that any steps, however fettering to the liberty of the subject they may be, will be welcome if only a limit can be placed on the abuse of these and many other dangerous drugs.

The List of Poisoning Fatalities

published last week raises once more the old question respecting the sale of laudanum to habitual takers. It is a difficult question, and a man may be excused if sometimes his judgment is warped by other than strictly ethical considerations. It is easy to say that the plea "others sell it" will not hold water, or that other things, perhaps equally harmful, are daily sold without question; but not only is it not easy to refuse—particularly in confidential businesses—customers whose use of the drug is established, and apparently does them little or no hurt (and I have known very many such cases), but it is quite arguable that more harm may be done by refusing than by complying. It is by no means unusual for pharmacists to agree, either with the victim himself or with somebody else in his interest, to supply a fixed quantity only, and I have more than once been able by personal influence gained by sympathetic treatment of such cases to exert a restraining influence over the victim. In agricultural businesses there is the further consideration that laudanum is often required in large quantities for veterinary purposes, and it is not always easy to detect its misuse. My experience has been gained in a neighbourhood in which for climatic reasons "laudanum-drinking" was exceptionally common; in such districts the difficulty is acutely felt. There is, of course, the further question of policy. Just now it is particularly desirable that pharmacists should not lose the confidence of the public in their "conscience and common sense," and we cannot well be too careful not to abuse such liberty as the law allows us. The question cannot, however, be discussed without reference to many drugs besides laudanum. I may say I have never known a case in which the opium-habit had a fatal result.

"The Disgraceful Way"

in which arsenic is "flung about" in the Cape Province would seem to be finding its counterpart in the free and easy method in which certain poisons are now distributed in this country. Not a week passes without numerous records of coroners' inquests into fatal cases of poisoning. My impression is that these cases are on the increase. Who could expect anything else when agricultural and horticultural poisons can be had from unqualified dealers by all and sundry, and no questions asked? Many people think that a poison purchased from a pharmacist is just as dangerous as a poison purchased from a hardware store. Perhaps it is, but they forget that purchases from the pharmacist, involving all the details of

the Pharmacy Acts, are much less apt to be made by those intending to put the poison to illegal uses, while those who do buy for a legal purpose are warned of the nature of the substance, so that precautions can be taken against accident. All these safeguards are awaiting when poisons are simply handed over the counter like other merchandise, as is now the case in thousands of shops in the United Kingdom.

The Big Shop

is one of the latest subjects of Mr. Chesterton's criticism, and he does not like it. He says, indeed, that it is pandemonium (he uses a shorter word), engineered by the arch-enemy in the shape of the shop-walker, an official for whom he expresses a supreme contempt. His chief objections to this kind of shop are, first, that it is much less convenient than a number of smaller shops, each confining itself to its own particular line, and all (it is to be presumed) within a reasonable distance of one another. The different departments of the big shop are, in Mr. Chesterton's opinion, a source of endless confusion and annoyance, and in this I heartily agree with him. The second objection is that the kindly human element is largely eliminated from this kind of shopping, which appears to mean that you cannot find fault with the person who serves you without endangering his situation, whereas you can bully the individual tradesman as much as you please without doing him any injury. There is something in this, even from the point of view of the small shopkeeper; it must be a pure joy to be bullied by Mr. Chesterton.

"Digestible Carbohydrates,"

with all respect to the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, is a much more satisfactory term for expressing the value of foodstuffs than "soluble carbohydrates." The Associated agriculturists are rather sarcastic at the expense of the "chemists of the present day," whose knowledge is said to be limited, but it would be well were these same critics to reflect that a little learning is apt to be dangerous. Were they to get their way—and it is safe to say they won't—they would some day find themselves in the absurd position of accepting a foodstuff which contained 25 per cent. of digestible carbohydrates of which half was soluble, and rejecting another containing 50 per cent. of digestible carbohydrates of which only one-fifth was soluble. The only soluble carbohydrates we have are the sugars, but these are not one whit more digestible than the starches, though the latter are not soluble until they have gone through part of the digestive process. There is a third group, the celluloses, and even these in the form of hay and straw are digested freely by sheep, cattle, and horses; but this class of carbohydrate is not regarded as "digestible" under the Feeding-stuffs Act. Farmers should in this matter let well alone.

Lohoch Sanum

is one of ten preparations of the kind contained in the first London Pharmacopœia. Of these only two were retained in the edition of 1721, and lohoch sanum was one of the two. It had twenty-two ingredients, but neither tolu nor any other of the drugs mentioned by your correspondents as present in modern substitutes entered into its composition. When freshly made it was white. Lohochs were thick syrupy preparations approaching electuaries in consistence; Wootton says their base was almond emulsion, but only three of the London lohochs contained almonds, and none of the seven that were included in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. It was to the younger Mesuë that the compilers of our book were directly indebted for so many of their formulæ. The word lohoch comes from an Arabic verb meaning "to lick."

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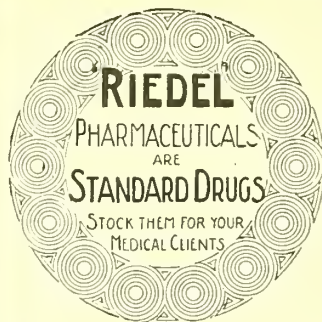
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Editorial Articles.

The Parliamentary Session.

THE second Session of the present Parliament will be opened by the King on Wednesday, February 14. The debate on the Address is expected to occupy a somewhat longer period than usual, in view of the many important questions which members are desirous of ventilating as early as possible, and probably a fortnight will elapse before it is finally agreed to by the House of Commons. One of the earliest acts of the Chief Government Whip will be to secure the appointment of the promised committee relating to the question of proprietary medicines. At present it is not known whether the body which is to investigate the matter will be a Select Committee of the House of Commons, or, as has been suggested in some quarters, a Joint Committee of both Houses, as was the case when the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which became the Act of 1908, was under consideration. The probability of a Departmental Committee being appointed must not be excluded, in which case representatives of interests outside Parliament would be on it. It is unlikely that the Committee, even if finally approved by the House of Commons, will be able to get to work before the adjournment for the Easter recess. Although it is doubtful whether there will be any mention of them in the Speech from the Throne, Bills are promised, and indeed are already in an advanced state of preparation, for amending the bankruptcy laws both in England and Scotland, but it

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is not anticipated that there will be any opening in an already crowded Session for many incursions into the realms of departmental legislation. Among private members, Captain Craig, M.P., who is likely to be heard of a good deal in the forthcoming Session in view of the introduction of the Home Rule Bill, will reintroduce his Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts (Ireland). This proposes to extend to the Irish retail drug-trade the provisions of Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, for the purpose of regulating company trading in Ireland. Provision is also made in the Bill for the admission to the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland of persons who have been apprenticed to companies. Beyond this it is improbable that any legislation will be introduced of any special interest to pharmacists, although the Budget, which the Prime Minister has promised shall be taken at a normal period of the year, may perhaps afford an opportunity for the ventilation of grievances for which no other opportunity is available. It is unlikely that any legislation will be seriously attempted in regard to the registration of sight-testing opticians, the question of the unregistered dentist, or the administration of anaesthetics, in view of the scant attention which will be given to private members. Legislation, however, in this direction may be formally introduced.

Some Licence Questions.

Two at least of the sections of the Finance Act, 1911, indicate that the authorities have begun to appreciate the growing burden of the rates of duty on licences to sell spirits and wines. We refer to those which provide for the grant of a part-year licence at a proportionate part of the whole year's duty, and for making a repayment of licence-duty in the event of the licence coming to an end in the currency of the licensing year for which it was granted. As the law stood prior to the Act, a beginner taking out a licence had to pay the full year's duty if the licence were issued at any date within the first quarter of the licensing year, and had to pay three-fourths of the year's duty if he took it out at any date within the second quarter of the licensing year, and so on, being in each case charged a full quarter's duty in respect of any part of the three months, even a day, for which the licence was granted. In future the charge will only be made for the portion of the licensing year for which the licence is to be actually in force. The new rule, like the old, applies only to beginners, a word which has a special meaning under the Excise licensing statutes. A person is considered to be a beginner if he never before held the same kind of licence, whether for the same or for different premises, or if, although he formerly held such licence, it had expired at least two years before the date of his application to be granted the new one. And the privilege of a beginner is also extended to any licensed person who, having transferred his licence to another person succeeding him in the business, applies for a similar licence for other premises.

The section of the Act dealing with repayments of licence-duty is eminently fair and reasonable so far as it goes, and we have only to complain of the limited application of its provisions. It does not apply to repayments of duty except in cases where the Excise licence becomes void by the lapse of the justices' certificate upon which it was issued during the Excise licensing year. Where this happened and the expiration of the justices'

certificate was not brought about by the conviction of the licence-holder, repayment could be claimed, under the law in force before the Act, of the licence-duty for any full unexpired quarters which the licence still had to run. Thus, after one day of the first quarter had passed, the licence-holder could only be repaid three-fourths of the whole year's duty paid by him, and so on. Under the Finance Act, 1911, he will in future be entitled to be repaid a proportion of the duty corresponding to the part of the year which is still unexpired. This, as we have said, is a fair and just concession to licence-holders, but it is clear that the provision by no means covers all the cases that may arise in which repayment of licence-duty ought to be allowed to be claimed as a right. If a wholesale chemist and druggist holds at the present time the spirit retailer's off-licence required under the old law for the sale of spirits of wine in retail quantities, he may find that the new spirit of wine licence to come into force on July 1 next would meet all the requirements of his sales. In such a case, if he does not also hold the wholesale spirit dealer's licence, his spirit retailer's licence will on that date have still three months to run, yet the law makes no provision for the repayment to him of the duty for that period should he take out the new spirits of wine licence on July 1 next. We do not for a moment think that the authorities would refuse to repay it, but we say that the licence-holder ought to have his right to reclaim repayment secured to him by law. A recent decision of the High Court shows the difficult position in which a person may find himself who wishes to claim repayment of licence-duty once paid to the Crown. *Messrs. Whiteley, Ltd.*, paid annually for the years 1900-1905 male servants' licence-duty, protesting on each occasion that they were not liable to pay it. In 1908 it was held by the High Court that they were not in fact liable to pay the tax on servants of the kind paid on; yet on a claim made by them for the recovery of the licence-duty paid for the years 1900-1905, the High Court held (*Whiteley, Ltd., v. Regem* [1909] 26 TLR 19) that they could not enforce repayment. The grounds of this decision were of a very technical character, and in view of the opinions expressed in one of the recent land-tax cases by the Judges in the Court of Appeal they might be overruled should such a case ever go to the Court of Appeal. But, in the meantime, the law is that laid down in the *Whiteley* case, and will have to be regarded by licence-holders. We think that the safest course for a licence-holder to follow would be where he is asked to pay licence-duty which is not due or in excess of what is due to first state his view fully to the Board of Customs and Excise, and should the authorities still persist in their demand, he ought, in making payment, to write across the face of the pay-notice that payment is made under protest. When the long-looked-for codification of licensing-law comes, we may expect this with the other legal difficulties to be smoothed out. They are none the less highly inconvenient in the meantime.

The Board of Trade Returns.

WITH the first monthly issue for 1912 of the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom" a number of alterations in the specifications are intimated. So far as they concern our subscribers we note them:

Imports.—Acetic acid; carbide of calcium; potash compounds, other sorts; muriate of ammonia; sulphuric acid; and stearine are now shown separately.

Exports.—Chemicals: Potash compounds—saltpetre (nitrate of potash), British prepared, chromate and bichromate of potash, other sorts; soda compounds—chromate and bichromate of soda—are now shown separately.

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.—Chemical manufactures and products (other than drugs, dye-stuffs, and manures) not liable to duty: Acetate of lime, acetic acid, acetone; bleaching-materials (bleaching-powder, other bleaching materials); brimstone; soda compounds (soda ash, bicarbonate, caustic, crystals, other sorts); muriate of ammonia and sulphuric acid are now included in "Chemical Manufactures of all other sorts." Drugs, unenumerated in Import List, now shown separately: Soap (soft, polishing and scouring, powder, toilet, unenumerated) now shown as "Soap, all other sorts"; stearine, now shown separately.

The effect and influence of these revisions will be manifest as the year proceeds. To-day we deal with the main factors in the returns for January, and this as briefly as possible. The imports were valued at 67,002,582*l.*, which is 4,309,161*l.* more than January 1911; the exports were 50,011,438*l.* (British 40,416,812*l.*, re-exports 9,594,426*l.*), or 3,639,135*l.* more than in January 1911. Of the imports, *food, drink, and tobacco* figure at 24,217,992*l.*, or 3,602,718*l.* more than January 1911; *raw materials and partly manufactured goods* were 27,413,207*l.*, or 1,337,914*l.* less than January 1911; *manufactured articles*, 15,107,912*l.*, or 2,042,342*l.* more than January 1911; and unclassified articles, 263,471*l.* The exports of United Kingdom produce and manufactures included: *Food, drink, and tobacco*, 2,303,410*l.*, which was 277,151*l.* more than January 1911; *raw materials*, 4,895,987*l.*, or 516,139*l.* more; *manufactured articles*, 32,406,963*l.*, or 1,742,137*l.* more; and unclassified, 810,452*l.*, the net increase in all these items being 2,685,981*l.* Details of the re-exports are reserved. We note that the imports of *chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours* are valued at 1,050,840*l.*, an increase of 173,839*l.*; and the exports 1,872,762*l.*, an increase of 262,604*l.* The most notable increases in exports were benzol and toluol, 18,779*l.*, compared with 10,491*l.*; carbolic acid, 18,959*l.* and 10,717*l.*; copper sulphate, 120,754*l.* and 87,585*l.*; medicines, 192,030*l.* and 156,456*l.* Glycerin fell off from 53,569*l.* to 20,812*l.*, and soda compounds from 156,457*l.* to 137,623*l.* We note that the imports of acetic acid were 8,880 cwt., valued at 8,909*l.*

A Contrast in Poisons.

Newspaper comment upon the liquid ammonia regulation has been fairly general and mostly inconsequent. The only one that seems worth quoting we take from the "Morning Post" of February 2:

Another matter that engaged the close attention of the Pharmaceutical Society's Committee is the free sale of weed-killer, which is largely composed of arsenic. Hitherto one of the strangest anomalies in the trade of poisons has been that the commercial chemist must not sell 2 grains of arsenic without taking the name and address of the purchaser, while the vendor of horticultural sundries could sell in the guise of a weed-killer a solution of arsenic sufficient to kill hundreds of people. In this connection a recent trial comes to the mind. The chemist has to pass the most stringent examinations before being allowed to sell such poisons; the horticultural vendor gets a licence for 5*s.* a year, and no further precaution is necessary.

The writer goes on to tell how chemists are engaged on the question of putting cocaine on the schedule, which remark and other inaccuracies may be forgiven on account of that very pat comment about stringent examinations and the five shillings a year licence.

Opium and Morphine Licences in India.

We understand that legitimate business as regards the importation of medicines containing opium is still being considerably interfered with in the chief Indian ports. The latest observations and local feeling on the matter are

referred to as follows in the Calcutta "Capital" of January 4:

We continue to receive protests regarding the new regulations affecting the importation of medicines containing opium into India. Chlorodyne, the original remedy, has been extensively used in British India for over sixty years, and has won the recognition of the medical faculty and the gratitude of countless thousands of sufferers throughout our enormous empire. And, although it is admitted to be an indispensable remedy for Indian maladies such as diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc., the authorities have so far included it in the category of the opium regulations and have greatly restricted the sale of so valuable and necessary a remedy. The unfairness of the rule will be immediately apparent when we point out that anyone can buy 180 grains of opium at a Government shop without hindrance; but it is made difficult for them to purchase a $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (fluid) bottle of chlorodyne containing, among other invaluable ingredients, approximately eight-tenths of a grain of morphine, which is equivalent to 8 grains of opium.

A correspondent informs us that on a recent visit to Rangoon he found that eleven firms were allowed to import preparations containing opium, whereas at an important centre like Calcutta, with its immense drug-trade, there are only eleven importers on the list. This illustrates the lack of uniformity in granting licences, and calls for modification.

Humour from an Unexpected Quarter.

"The Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" for 1912 has been published this week. It contains the Pharmacy Acts of the United Kingdom, lists of officers, councillors, and members of the Society, with particulars of the various examinations conducted by or for the Society. The pharmaceutical portion of Section 15 of the National Insurance Act is reprinted. The calendar in the front of the volume contains some quaint entries. For instance, under April 6 we read, "Society's premises closed," and further on April 20 it is stated, "Secretary's office open daily all the year round." Chemists who often work seven days a week will be surprised to find that their example has extended to Bloomsbury Square. From entries during August and September it appears that "The Society's offices remain open as usual during the vacation." This forces upon one the question, What is a vacation? Perhaps the officials convert the examination-hall into a tennis-court, and play bowls in the lecture-theatre, otherwise the distinction between a vacation and ordinary work must tend to disappear. The expression "Pharmaceutical Journal" is a pretty variant on the usual title of a contemporary, which is held out, under May 7, as an authority on horticulture! Not many people could tell off-hand the date of "Oak-apple Day," but it is interesting to learn that the Finance Committee will meet on that day; two such important events rarely clash in mundane affairs. It appears also that a "British Pharmaceutical Association" was founded on September 20, 1870. What was this "Association," and what became of it? "Students are urged to consult particulars of examination" on October 26. But suppose they want to go in for the April examination; isn't it rather awkward that a date in October should be set apart for that interesting study? There is a rather sarcastic note under January 16: "No privileges without obligations." It is a pity the author of the *bon mot* is hidden under the word "Anon.," but this dispels any suspicion that the Society's officers invented it. On November 15 "Solicitors' certificates expire." That is interesting; but what we should like to know is whether the Society provides a decent burial-place for these defunct certificates or is contemplating adding to its functions the granting of new certificates. Perhaps there is a little jealousy because of the fact that the Society's whitey-brown qualification certificates are eclipsed in typography by those granted to a solicitor.

MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

A Collitis Prescription.

IN a communication to "The Lancet," Dr. Ninian M. Falkner writes in high commendation of the following paste, which is administered in doses of 5ij to persons suffering from collitis:

Pulv. gum. acaciae ʒiv.
Syr. eascaræ sag. ʒij.
Terrol ʒij.

Ft. pasta.

It has been employed by one patient for about ten years, and in the inner circle of Dr. Falkner's acquaintances it is known as "Falkner's table varnish."

The Penetrating Power of Some Ointment Excipients.

It will be remembered that Mr. Glode Guyer when addressing the Pharmaceutical Society on Pharmacopœia ointments at the evening meeting in London in November (Guyer and Ewing, *C. & D.*, 1911, II. 717) mentioned experiments which had been made in regard to the penetrating power of some ointment excipients in the Research Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. A preliminary note on the research by Dr. F. Gardiner, F.R.C.S.E., is printed in the "British Medical Journal" (1912, I., 238). This includes a table showing the results of experiments with thirteen excipients, with which the following stains were mixed: Gentian violet, fuchsin, ferro-sulphate, Scharlach R., and oleate of iron. So far the results show the superiority of olive oil and cedar oil among liquid excipients, the first being the better; goose grease is first among the more solid fats, and benzoated lard comes next. Glycerin of starch with cold cream, glycerin of starch with hydrous lanolin, ung. ophthalmicum basicum and cold cream are the best of the combinations. The experiments only apply to healthy skin, and when applied to the diseased human epidermis the results may not be analogous, says Dr. Gardiner. The evaporation and drying of the various excipients, and their capacity of parting with the drug used, are points also to be considered.

NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Clemson, H. *Methods and Machinery of Business: Exchanges and Insurance.* 2nd edit. 8x4½. Pp. 268. 2s. 6d. net. (Butterworth.)

Local Government Annual and Official Directory for 1912. 7x4½. Pp. 292. 1s. 6d. net. ("Local Government Journal," 27A Farringdon Street, London, E.C.) [A most useful book for all who have to deal with official and municipal bodies, as it gives full particulars of the officials in the Local Government Board, the London Corporation, London County Council, the Metropolitan Boroughs, Guardians, etc., as well as similar information about provincial county councils, municipalities, and unions. The fact that the matter is checked by the officials themselves ensures an accuracy which would otherwise have been almost impossible to attain.]

National Insurance Act. A Full Explanatory Digest, by "An Old Parliamentary Hand." Pp. 72. 7x4½. 6d. (W. Macdonald & Co.) [This little work treats clearly and concisely with the subject-matter of the National Insurance Act, the words in the Act itself being used when their meaning is unmistakable. It is interesting to note that the author says dispensing by doctors is prohibited except where circumstances make it expedient for the Insurance Commissioners to allow such dispensing—"say in the case of a remote area with infrequent communications"—a reading of the Act which our readers will endorse.]

Sexton, A. H. *Elementary Text-book of Metallurgy.* 5th edit. 7½x5. Pp. 280. 6s. (C. Griffin.)

Treadwell, F. P. *Analytical Chemistry.* Vol. II. *Quantitative Analysis.* 3rd edit. 8vo. 17s. net. (Chapman & Hall.)

WINTER SESSION.

Association Presidents.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM BODGER, the retiring President of the Peterborough Association of Pharmacists, whose annual

meeting and dinner are reported in this issue, was born in Peterborough on March 15, 1856. In due course he was apprenticed to Messrs. Sturton & Sons, Peterborough, serving seven and a quarter years until March 15, 1876. During his apprenticeship he sat for the Minor examination in June 1874, and passed. After completing his apprenticeship, he stayed as assistant and manager to Messrs. Sturton & Sons until March 1881, when he started business on his own account at 18 (now 46) Cowgate, developing it on scientific lines. He opened a branch at Hunstanton in 1898, placing it under the management of Mr. E.



MR. BODGER.

Wright, who for the last eight years has been a partner with him. Branches at Snettisham and Heacham have also been opened. Mr. Bodger has worked up the flora of the district, and added four new species to the county list. He has also given much attention to the geology and archaeology of the locality, and assisted in the formation of the Peterborough Natural History and Archaeological Society in 1871, becoming Hon. Secretary a year later, and afterwards holding the dual office of Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer to the present time. He founded the Peterborough Museum in 1880. Mr. Bodger has taken keen interest in the technical school, and sat upon both the General and Executive Committees for twenty-one years, until a year after the school was taken over by the Education Committee of the County Council. He also assisted in the formation of the public library, and is associated with other scientific and educational bodies.

Brief Records.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.—The monthly meeting was held at 156 King Street on February 1. Mr. T. J. Woodcock (President) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. J. S. Shearman, Harvey Palmer, W. G. Poll, H. E. Goddard, and A. E. Richmond. A discussion took place on the Shops Act. The arrangements for the annual dinner to be held March 14 were left to a committee.

South Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at Portmadoc on February 1. Mr. Williams, of Barmouth (President), in the chair. Members were present from Barmouth, Criccieth, Festiniog, Harlech, Portmadoc, and Pwllheli. The National Insurance Act in its relation to chemists and druggists was discussed, and a resolution was carried in which the Association pledged itself that, before accepting any definite terms of working under the Act, there should be unanimity among the members, who, it was pointed out, are not opposed to the principles of the measure, and are prepared to afford every facility for its satisfactory working.

Ulster Drug-trade Association.—The annual meeting of this Association was held on January 31 at Belfast. The President (Mr. W. J. Hardy) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. Mr. Jas. Guiler (Hon. Secretary) read the annual report, which stated that during the year the Association continued to receive the loyal support and co-operation of the members in maintaining the objects for which the Association was established. A number of new traders have joined the Association, the membership of which is now 152. The committee, in conjunction with the committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, discussed the Shops Bill which was before Parliament, and agreed to support Mr. Glyn-Jones's amendment. The financial condition of the Association, the report added, is satisfactory. Mr. W. J. Hardy, Castle Place, was re-elected *President*, and the following *Vice-Presidents* were appointed: Mr. R. W. McKnight, Carlisle Circus, and Mr. J. D. Carse, Woodstock Road. Mr. W. J. Rankin, Waring Street, was appointed *Treasurer*, and Messrs. James Guiler, Ormeau Road, and W. E. Wilson (Messrs. J. & J. Haslett's, Ltd., North Street) *Hon. Secretaries*. The following were

elected a *Committee*: Messrs. James Allen, Lisburn, W. J. Busby (Messrs. W. Dobbin & Co., Ltd., North Street), W. C. Dobbin (North Street), Wm. Haslett (Ballynafeigh), D. O. Perry (Messrs. T. McMullan & Co., Victoria Street), T. N. Moffitt (Crumlin Road), J. Montgomery (Messrs. C. & J. Montgomery, Royal Avenue), S. Saffern (Shankill Road), A. McNaught (Queen's Bridge), and R. W. H. Orr (Ormeau Road). A general discussion then took place on the subject of the Shops Act, and it was agreed that a general meeting of the trade should be called to consider the matter and decide as to the best manner of carrying out the Act.

Organisation Meetings.—Official reports inform us that Mr. W. J. U. Woodcock had a conference with Preston pharmacists at the Crown Hotel on Tuesday, January 30, Mr. J. F. Burnett presiding, and others present were Messrs. W. F. Livesey, F. A. Williamson, C. A. Arkle, W. Greenwood, F. Hindle, E. Thomas, T. Parker, E. Topping, W. B. Pomret, J. W. Walmsley, J. J. Hobson, S. R. P. Fisher, S. H. Hadfield, and W. Gartside. The Manchester meeting, which we have already reported, was attended by Messrs. E. White (in the chair), Harry Kemp, J. Rymer Young, W. B. Dixon, F. Saunders, T. McNeal Tomlinson, Walter Smith, G. W. Kenworthy, E. Radcliffe, Walter Lord, James Beard, C. Brown, W. Oldfield, James Taylor, H. P. Johnson, F. Johnson, J. P. Dyson, T. A. Smith, I. A. Prosser, W. Stuart, C. H. Griffiths, W. Berry, E. S. Johnston, G. Milligan, J. Cleworth, F. B. Flint, E. Shuffelebotham, J. F. Fieldsend, A. B. Stocks, A. J. Stratford, J. Wolstenholme, W. Coleman, A. J. Wolstenholme, E. Gardner, A. A. Auger, G. H. Cooper, W. E. Ramsden, J. W. Drinkwater, F. J. Holroyd, S. H. Hyde, R. Procter, L. L. Roy, J. J. Thomas, G. Fisher, R. R. Bagshaw, V. B. Yates, R. H. Wheelton, A. Wood, J. E. Hulme, J. Beal, J. A. Anderson, J. Holroyd, H. Watts, J. Wallwork, M. M. Greenwood, G. Wilkinson, T. B. Nicholson, J. W. Bygott, J. A. Waddington, J. Bell, G. T. Haines, J. S. Breese, W. P. Orrell, J. D. Guest, W. V. Heath, N. Withnall, A. Mackenzie, E. H. Aves, H. H. Yates, J. A. Gilbert, W. Gibbons, H. S. Hall, J. W. M. Horn, D. Lewis, D. Massie, R. G. Edwards, E. S. Bury, R. F. Swinn, T. H. Coates, W. Kirby, H. Levi, A. Wall, J. Unsworth, H. H. A. Livesey, H. J. Gibbs, G. A. Grosskopf, R. M. G. Dobson, W. H. Butchers, W. Claff, W. I. Scholes, and T. O. Owens. The National Insurance Act and the Federation scheme were the topics at both meetings, and the usual resolutions were passed.

Society of Chemical Industry.

A MEETING of the London Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on February 5, Mr. E. Grant-Hooper in the chair. There was a good attendance considering the weather conditions.

INDUSTRIAL BURSARIES.—The Chairman opened a discussion on a scheme of industrial bursaries which has been sent to the Society for discussion by the Royal Commission of the Exhibition of 1851. The scheme, as sent, did not seem to apply to chemical students, and a sub-committee of the Society was appointed to endeavour to make the scheme applicable. The report of this sub-committee was before the meeting. The chief alterations suggested were that the holders of the scholarships should have had some years of professional work before being given research work, and that grants should be made to workers for laboratory accommodation to enable them to work out problems in privacy. The Chairman explained these suggestions, and there followed a long discussion, during which much diversity of opinion was expressed.

Dr. Keane proposed an amendment to the effect that the Commissioners should be asked to extend their sympathetic co-operation to the extent of obtaining for workers positions with manufacturers, and he also suggested that the list of institutions from which nominations could be sent should be extended. Some discussion took place regarding the age-limit—twenty-five—proposed in the scheme. Eventually the amendment was carried, but not before the Chairman had vigorously defended the findings of the sub-committee.

The scientific papers which followed were not of pharmaceutical interest.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

An evening meeting took place at St. Bride Institute, London, E.C., on February 7. The meeting was a small one, among those present being Mr. Rex Blanchford, Mr. R. Fouracre, Mr. W. Hannaford, Mr. Mackay (Hendon), Mr. J. H. Cuff (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. S. W. Woolley, who occupied the chair.

Mr. J. R. Cornish delivered a lantern-lecture on

SUB-NORMAL VISION.

He said one great charm in refraction work consists in the constant variety of experience in the different cases met with, and the refractionist finds that with all the knowledge he accumulates that he still remains a student. A large proportion of cases fail with all his care and experience to yield normal vision or $\frac{2}{3}$, and the problem he has to face is, should he give the best correction possible, or is it necessary to refer the case to an oculist or hospital? Much may be done in the way of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion by constructing a mental chart on the system of analytical charts familiar to us in laboratory work, remembering that the essentials of perfect vision are transparency of the optic media, a healthy retina and fundus generally, power on the part of the optic nerve to convey the light impressions to be interpreted by the brain, and a properly balanced muscular system. Given those conditions, our particular business is to see that the refractive conditions are such that the light rays come to a correct focus on the retina. This may be formulated in this manner:

1. Incorrect estimation of refractive error.
2. Spasm of accommodation.
3. Absence of binocular vision.
4. Opacities of the cornea.
5. Opacities of the crystalline lens.
6. Diseases of the fundus oculi.

Headings 1 and 2 are so intimately connected that the former condition is mostly dependent on the latter. It may usually be assumed that when the pin-hole disc gives normal vision that the same result may be obtained with lenses. The worker who uses only subjective methods of testing is always at a disadvantage, as it is sometimes difficult to get the patient to co-operate by giving lucid answers. Particularly does this apply in cases of low degrees of astigmatism when testing with fan and other charts. A refractionist with myopic astigmatism will readily understand the difficulty of deciding on the respective merits of a slightly weaker or stronger cylinder. The fogging method is undoubtedly the safest in subjective testing. The astigmatic chart of white lines on a black ground is usually the most reliable in estimating low degrees of astigmatism. Over-development of the transverse fibres of the ciliary muscle in cases of hyperopia probably accounts for the gradual improvement when a portion of the total error has been corrected, as they have a tendency to revert to normal conditions when the extra work has been lessened, as is the case with other muscles of the body—e.g., the leg muscles in cycling. This development of the ciliary muscle also tends to explain the cases of apparent astigmatism of low degrees, which disappears entirely after the spherical correction has been worn for a time, showing it to be of a spasmodic character. The use of the near-point measure should not be neglected.

The next point, binocular vision, calls for little comment. It is obvious that unless the object looked at has its image formed on corresponding points of the retina in both eyes a confused impression is transmitted to the brain. Muscle-testing is sufficiently simple and rapid to form part of the regular routine of sight-testing.

EYE DEFECTS.

The remainder of the chart practically necessitates at least an acquaintance with the ophthalmoscope and its twin-brother, the retinoscope. The ophthalmoscope, if of the Galezowski type, is inexpensive, and can be used as a retinoscope. Opportunities for sufficient practice with the retinoscope to be able to rely upon it in testing do not occur to some opticians, but everyone may easily acquire sufficient dexterity to detect by its means opacities in the refractive media.

Opacities of the cornea are usually the result of ulceration, and if the ulcer has been extensive the opacity can often be seen by the unaided eye; by reflecting the light from the ophthalmoscope at different angles on to the cornea smaller opacities are readily seen. Several diseases of the cornea affect the transparency, but as active disease usually causes pain, this class of case rarely comes under the notice of the optician, as the patient seeks medical advice. It is well to be able to distinguish some of the more important troubles, as good service may be

rendered to the patient, who "thinks he has only a cold in the eye, and wants a little lotion." Keratitis—inflammation of the cornea—is not necessarily very painful, but interferes considerably with vision. It is often associated with iritis, or inflammation of the iris, a rather common complaint which the optician should be able to locate, the principal features being indistinctness of the colour and pattern of the iris as compared with the other eye, a well-defined ring of congested veins around the margin of the cornea, intolerance of light, the pupil sometimes somewhat distorted, and the patient complains of pain, not in the eye, but in the orbit.

Opacities of the crystalline lens are located by the retinoscope or ophthalmoscope. Reflect the rays from a lamp into the pupil by means of the ophthalmoscope from a distance of, say, a yard, and the opacity is seen at once as a dark patch or patches standing out against the red background of the reflected light from the fundus. In the earliest stage of cataract the opacity may only be noticeable when the light is thrown into the eye obliquely.

The last portion of the chart is dealt with in two ways, by the ophthalmoscope and the perimeter. Given transparency of the media, the perimeter, by denoting any falling-off in the visual field, is a true index of the existence of past or present diseased conditions, but as it is a subjective test alone it gives no information beyond the fact that part or parts of the visual field are insensitive.

EXAMINATION OF THE FUNDUS

by what is known as the indirect method of ophthalmoscopy is, with practice, moderately easy. Seated in front of the patient, with a light over the patient's head, reflect the light into the pupil while looking through the sight-hole of the mirror. If the right eye is under examination, direct the patient to look at your little finger of the right hand with which you are holding the mirror, and with your left hand hold a convex lens of 13 or 14D close to the eye, when the optic disc should be in view. Now move the lens slowly towards the mirror, keeping the pupil illuminated. This is the only real difficulty, and can be overcome by practice. As the lens is withdrawn a point is reached at which the image of the disc disappears, and at a slightly greater distance reappears inverted apparently in the body of the convex lens. By slight movements of the lens all parts of the fundus can be brought into view.

Optic atrophy, in which the disc is abnormally white; retinal hemorrhages, optic neuritis or papillitis, in which the disc is hardly distinguishable from the rest of the fundus; retinitis pigmentosa, in which the fundus has a peculiarly marbled appearance; glaucoma, where the disc is often surrounded by a whitish ring due to the thinning of the choroid and the broken-off appearance of the blood-vessels at the margin of the disc, were referred to as other conditions which prevent the optician from giving his customer the desired correction.

At the close of the lecture, which included an original series of lantern-slides, a general discussion took place, and concluded with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Festivities.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association.—On Tuesday, January 30, the annual dinner was given at the Café Monico, a good and representative company being present. After-dinner, a very pleasant evening was spent in convivial fashion, the songs of Mr. Radcliffe, the humorous items by Mr. Arnfield, and the dialect sketches of Mr. Newby and Mr. Hugh Beech being thoroughly enjoyed. It was voted by all to be a grand night.

Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association.—About thirty members with their friends met on Wednesday night, February 7, at the County Club, Southsea, for the third annual dinner of the Association. Mr. T. A. White presided. An excellent dinner was put on, and after the loyal toast, the *parole* fell to Mr. E. H. Smith (Gosport), who gave "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. C. H. Baker, Divisional Secretary for South Hants, responded. The guests having been toasted, on the call of Mr. Cruse, Dr. Bosworth Wright was the first to respond. He spoke chiefly on the future state under the Insurance Act, for which he was not optimistic. Dr. Morgan and Mr. Oliver Freeman, Wh. Sec., also responded. Dr. F. Beddow proposed "The Association," and referred to the Conference visit last year.

Mr. White, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Postlethwaite (Secretary) replied; while a final toast was drunk to Mr. S. Arnold and the dinner committee. Mr. E. H. Smith (Gosport) and Mr. P. P. Davies (Havant) contributed some good songs to the musical programme.

The Chemists' Assistants' Association's smoking-concert was held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on February 1, and was a sociable and successful affair. The chair was taken by the President (Mr. F. Naylor). The company also included Messrs. W. P. Styles and P. B. Phillips (Hon. Secretaries), H. Grange, G. A. Tocher, W. Roberts, A. Haigh, W. B. Faraday, H. B. Everson, R. E. Lownsbrough, G. E. Williams, T. L. Beverley, and A. Barbour. The musical programme began with a pianoforte selection by Mr. A. Haigh, who also acted as accompanist throughout the evening. Songs were rendered by Messrs. H. Grange, G. E. Williams, O. Knowler, and T. E. Roberts. Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough gave a couple of excellent recitations. Humorous sketches by Mr. H. B. Everson and Mr. G. E. Williams constituted the lighter side of the evening's enjoyment. Mr. D. C. Phillips gave a fine rendering of Beethoven's "Pathétique." The outstanding feature of the programme centred in a series of quartets by a glee-party consisting of Messrs. Grange, Knowler, Pearce, and Bentley. The entertainment closed with a display of "Juggling with Bubbles" by Mr. P. B. Phillips.

Whist-parties.—The Bolton Pharmacists' Association held a whist-party on Wednesday, January 31, in the Baths Assembly Rooms. Twenty rounds of Klondyke whist were played, and the ladies' prizes were won by (1) Miss Thornley, (2) Miss Blain, (consolation) Miss R. Brown. The successful gentlemen were (1) Mr. Ross, (2) Mr. Rothwell, (consolation) Mr. Hay. After refreshments, the company dined heartily and well until 2 A.M.—On Thursday, February 1, the members of the Liverpool and District Optical Society and their friends met at Kirkland's Café, Bold Street, Liverpool, to the number of 100, to play whist. The gathering was presided over by Mr. Wynne, F.S.M.C., and he was assisted by the following members of the committee: Messrs. Stones, Holland, Smedley, Smith, Clark, Moreton Parry, and Wallbridge. Excellent refreshments were served during the evening, and twelve prizes were presented to the successful players. The first gentlemen's prize was won by Mr. F. H. O'Neill (a representative of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), the prize being a fully equipped dressing-case and a razor-strop. The second prize was won by Mr. Smith, of Litherland (a silver antique inkstand). Other chemists who carried away prizes were Mr. Laycock, of Earle Road, and Mr. Egan, the chemist-printer, of Fleet Street; both received "surprise prizes."—The annual whist-drive and dance promoted by the Scarborough Association of Pharmacists took place on Wednesday night, January 31. The proceedings opened with whist, thirty-seven tables being occupied. After supper, dancing commenced, and while this was in progress, a second whist-party was arranged for those who did not care to dance. The prize-winners were nearly all non-pharmaceutical friends, the exceptions being Mrs. H. E. Hout and Mrs. W. A. Senior. The preliminary work had been entrusted to a committee consisting of Mrs. E. M. Chapman, Mrs. J. W. Chapman, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Eyre, and Miss Hill, assisted by Messrs. Parker and Eyre. Mr. Longdin acted as M.C. for the whist. The proceedings terminated about 3 A.M.

Allenburys' Cricket Club.—The fifth annual dinner of the Cricket and Athletic Club run by the employees of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E., held at the Talbot Restaurant, London, E.C., on February 6, added another to this successful series. Mr. W. R. Dodd, who presided, was supported by Mr. R. J. Hanbury and Mr. F. C. Hanbury. After a substantial repast had been partaken of, the prizes were presented by the Chairman, who addressed a few commendatory words to each recipient. The prize-winners were as follows: *Swimming Events*.—Novices' Handicap (33 yards), (1) Master F. Prescott. (2) Mr. W. Baker, (3) Mr. T. Hall. Two Lengths Handicap (66 yards), (1) Mr. J. Oliver, (2) Mr. T. R. Gibson, (3) Mr. T. Hall. *Cricket*.—First Eleven: Batting—(1) Mr. P. Williamson, (2) Mr. G. Porter; bowling—(1) Mr. W. J. Stokes, (2) Mr. J. Oliver. Second Eleven: Batting prize, Mr. G. Hill; bowling prize, Mr. H. R. Steel. Medals were also presented to the first-eleven team for winning the London Business Houses Cup. The team consisted of Messrs. W. J. Stokes (captain), P. Williamson, G. Porter, F. Krull, F. R. Flook, W. Baker, D. D. Donaldson, H. R. Steel, W. J. Adams, J. Oliver, and A. V. Crossman. A handsome clock, subscribed for by the members of the Club, was also presented to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. V. Crossman) in recognition of his assiduous furtherance of the interests of the Club. An excellent programme of music was gone through, most of the items being rendered by employees themselves. The humorous efforts of Mr. Shirley Beckley (who also acted as musical director) call for special mention, as also the remarkably sweet voice of Master Wm.

Davis, the boy soprano. Other artistes were Messrs. F. Flook, W. Stokes, F. Bunce, H. Harris, Syd Cooper, and F. Lucioni. Mr. George Jeffrey accompanied at the piano.

Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association.—The annual dinner was held at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, on January 31, Mr. H. P. Withers (President) in the chair. He was supported by Sir Edward Evans, Messrs. J. Rymer Young, Williamson and Livesey (Preston), J. Laurie, J. Sankey, H. M. Johnson, F. Boothroyd, J. Needham, B. Mallalieu, J. F. Blackhurst, G. A. Clarke, E. N. Jackson, R. Speight, C. H. Turver, J. W. Greenwood, W. S. Parker, J. H. Watson, O. L. Jackson, W. C. Richardson, J. H. Taylor (St. Annes), J. Hardman (St. Annes), G. I. Steele (St. Annes), Wellings and Nall (Evans, Liverpool), N. A. Wood (Thompson's, Liverpool), F. Marsden (Warrick's, London), C. Smith (Yardley's, London), F. D. Crossley (Oldfield Pattinson's, Manchester), W. P. Novelli James (Bush's, London), and H. Masters (Allen & Hanburys, London). After dinner and the loyal toasts, Mr. J. Sankey proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," which Mr. Young acknowledged. Sir Edward Evans proposed "The Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association," referring in the course of his speech to the British Pharmaceutical Conference and the National Insurance Act. Mr. H. P. Withers, in reply, expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him by his *confreres* in electing him President of the Association, which he thought was one of the most active in the country, as well as one of the most loyal to the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. D. J. Bailey, the Hon. Secretary, also replied, urging upon the members the vital necessity of continued good attendance at the monthly meetings, because of the weight of opinion a good attendance meant behind any reports or resolutions sent to the Council or other bodies dealing with matters concerning the general welfare of the craft. Other toasts proposed were "The Wholesale Trade," by Mr. J. W. Huddart, and replied to by Mr. H. Masters and Mr. Novelli James; "The Blackpool Tradesmen's Association," by Mr. J. Laurie, and responded to by Councillor T. Masheter; "The Visitors," by Mr. J. W. Greenwood, the reply to which was made by Messrs. F. D. Crossley, W. Wellings, and N. A. Wood. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought the proceedings to a close.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.—The annual dinner took place at the Angel Hotel on January 31. Mr.

E. Poole presided, and he was supported by the Lord Mayor (Alderman Courtis), Mr. R. Lord Gifford (Blackburn) and Mr. A. Hagon (Members of the Pharmaceutical Council), Messrs. A. Gratte (Newport), A. Enoch (Blackwood), D. Arnott (Pontypridd), Jabez A. Jones, Leo Joseph, R. Mumford (Bridgend), and between fifty and sixty members and friends. The Lord Mayor responded to the toast of "The City of Cardiff," then the President proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Gifford, in replying, said he believed they were going to have in the near future an organisation scheme such as the drug-trade had never before dreamt of. Instead of 7,000 members in the Society, as at present, he held that they ought to have at least 10,000, and he anticipated that would be brought about within the next two years. The Insurance Act, in his opinion, will alter completely the incidence of the chemists' business. He did not suppose it would make their fortunes right away, but if chemists proved to the public, as he believed they would be able to do, that they are competent to carry out the work imposed upon them under the Insurance Act, and are really masters of the art of dispensing, they would not only be recognised as professional people, but would get well paid for what they did.



MR. EDWIN POOLE.

The youngest pharmacist who has been elected to the Association Presidency. He was born at Sandbach, Cheshire, and apprenticed to the late Mr. C. E. Booth, of Crewe. After studying at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, he passed the Minor examination in April 1901. Subsequently he purchased the old-established pharmacy at 71 Broadway, Cardiff. He has been a loyal supporter of the Cardiff Association, and acted as Assistant Secretary and as Hon. Secretary for three and a half years, bringing the Association to the high-water mark of membership. Mr. Poole is fond of golf.

Mr. A. Hagon also responded. He referred to the Shops Act, and said that though they, as chemists, are one of the exempted trades, he believed it is possible for them, if they

are only united, to take full advantage of the Act. If chemists come under the Act, it would mean compulsory closing for one half-day in the week, a thing they had been striving to bring about voluntarily. He also referred to the National Insurance Act, remarking that the time is now fast ripening when chemists could ask for a similar committee in Wales as the chemists in Scotland are demanding for dealing with pharmacy. Mr. Leo Joseph proposed "Kindred Associations and Visitors," which was responded to by Mr. C. Coles, superintendent of the Municipal Technical Schools, Mr. A. Gratte (President of the Newport Association), Mr. D. Arnott (President of the Pontypridd Association), and Mr. A. Enoch (President of the Monmouthshire Valleys' Association). "The Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association" was proposed by Mr. R. Lord Gifford, and responded to by the Vice-President (Mr. G. T. Williams) and the Secretary (Mr. W. R. Williams).

Peterborough Association of Pharmacists.—The annual dinner was held at the Grand Hotel on February 1, Mr. J. W. Bodger (President) in the chair. Among those present were the Mayor of Peterborough (Councillor T. C. Lamplough, J.P.), Mr. C. B. Allen (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Messrs. E. T. Neathercoat and Frank A. Rogers (Members of Council), Mr. A. J. Chater (Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), Messrs. J. W. Hearnshaw, E. W. Bell (Epton), R. S. Donnington (Spalding), J. S. Prior (Stamford), Sturton (Cambridge), Mitchell (Boston), C. Bayley (Uppingham), C. Baxter (Bourne), J. M. Parker (Market Deeping), H. E. Noble (Hon. Secretary), J. G. Sturton, Frank Sturton, T. J. Calcutt (Hon. Treasurer), J. W. Hall, F. W. Whitwell, H. Shells, Strutt, Widdowson, Ackworth, J. P. Ker Watson, A. C. Taylor, Hanson, C. Dack, J. Milbourn, J. Kent, and J. R. T. Haynes (Peterborough). "The City and Trade of Peterborough" was given by Mr. A. J. Chater, and the Mayor replied. Mr. J. S. Prior proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." Speaking of the National Insurance Act, he said it should be thoroughly understood that, while chemists are willing to do the dispensing for poor people at poor prices, they want a little bread-and-cheese for Sundays, even if they have to starve the rest of the week. Mr. Chas. B. Allen, in the course of his reply, said that in regard to the Act the pharmacists of Great Britain have shown themselves to be a body of reasonable men, and have kept party spirit out of the question. They have provided an example to higher-placed bodies in the Kingdom, and they wish to prove to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and others that from the pharmaceutical point of view they would try and work the Act. The committee recently appointed by the Council to go into the details of the Act represented the whole interests of those connected with pharmacy, and not one section has been left out. The Council recognise the fact that to secure the proper working spirit it is wise to get those who have been inimical to their interests in the past along with them. He anticipated that at the next meeting of the Council the members of the provisional committee will be appointed, and when it meets its deliberations will be followed with great interest. He thought the Commissioners could hardly refuse that representation on the Advisory Committees which the Society are asking for, and it would be the duty of those districts, where Associations are not already in existence, to band themselves together, or undoubtedly their interests will be overlooked. "The Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund" was toasted by Mr. J. G. Sturton, who announced that 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* had been collected that day for the Fund. He thought that the Secretary at headquarters ought to send to each divisional secretary a receipt-book, so that subscriptions could be collected for the Fund. Mr. Frank Rogers responded. Mr. E. T. Neathercoat proposed "Success to the Peterborough and District Association of Pharmacists," and to this Mr. J. W. Bodger replied. Mr. Bayley gave "The Visitors," Mr. Sturton (Cambridge) replying. Musical items were rendered during the evening by Miss D. Stott and Miss D. Bodger (violins), Miss Elsie Morris (piano), Mr. H. E. Noble, and Mr. J. G. Sturton.—Previous to the dinner, the annual meeting of the Association was held, at which the following officers were appointed: *President*, Mr. E. W. Bell (Spalding); *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. Kent (Boston), Parker (Market Deeping), and Calcutt (Peterborough); *Council*, Messrs. Hearnshaw (Spalding), Davies (Marsh), Bayley (Uppingham), Prior (Stanford), Hall, J. G. Sturton, and Whitwell (Peterborough); *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. H. E. Noble; *Treasurer*, Mr. T. J. Calcutt; *Hon. Solicitor*, Mr. W. H. Sturton; *Auditor*, Mr. Frank Sturton.

LE DERNIER CRI IN TESTIMONIALS.—Chemist: "How is that ointment suiting you?" Customer (thoughtfully): "I dinna ken. Since I stopped using it ma hand's a' better!"

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on February 7. The Registrar presented his annual report, which showed an increase in the names on the registers of members, of superintendents of bodies corporate, and of pharmaceutical chemists. The last is a movement to which the President specially referred. The Treasurer reported that money is coming in better this year, and that the Orphan Fund has received a legacy of 90*l.* from the estate of the late Mr. H. Barry Cockledge. Grants amounting to 188*l.* were made from the Benevolent Fund to applicants for assistance. The Local Associations Committee, through Mr. Neathercoat, presented the completed scheme of federation with local Associations upon which the committee have been at work for some time. The scheme which was sanctioned by the Council provides for local organisation committees, whose duties will extend to the details of the local administration of the Insurance Act. Mr. Woolcock came in for universal eulogy during the discussion. The list of members of the General Provisional Committee under the Insurance Act was finally approved, and it was stated that the committee is to meet at an early date. Among the matters which the committee will require to discuss is the advisability of instituting a separate and independent committee for Scotland.

THE Councillors present were: Mr. C. B. Allen (President), Mr. W. L. Currie (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), and Messrs. F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, J. H. Cuff, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, E. T. Neathercoat, G. T. W. Newsholme, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, C. Symes, R. C. Walshaw, E. White, and J. R. Young.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, members and associates were elected, others were restored to their former position in the Society, and two persons had their names restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE SECRETARY reported that the members of Council who retire in May next are Messrs. C. B. Allen, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, F. J. Gibson, D. Gilmour, E. T. Neathercoat, and R. C. Walshaw.

THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

THE REGISTRAR then submitted his report for the year 1911, of which the following abstract embodies the main features:

The subscribers to the Society are 636 life compounders, compared with 619 in 1910, 6,735 annual members against 6,676, and 462 student associates against 471. The number of persons registered as apprentices or students was 505; 436 persons passed the Minor against 407 in 1910, and of these 282 were examined in London and 154 in Edinburgh. The register of pharmaceutical chemists contains 2,030 names [2,028 in 1910], and that of chemists and druggists 14,355 [14,264 in 1910], an increase of 73 names. The register of superintendents of bodies corporate (Section 3, 1908 Act) contains 471 names [467 the previous year]. The section of the report on the administration of the Pharmacy Act showed that there were investigated 1,244 cases of alleged infringement of the Act, and that in 241 cases proceedings were instituted. The summary as to the persons prosecuted is as follows:

Drug-store proprietors...	106	Unqualified managers to	
Chemists	36	the executors of	
Unqualified managers		chemists	1
and assistants to		Limited companies trad-	
chemists	26	ing as chemists and	
Widows of chemists ...	3	druggists	22

Unqualified directors,		Assistants to seedsmen	6
managers, and assist-		Ironmonger	1
ants to limited com-		Saddler	1
panies	14	Harddresser	1
Grocers	7	Vermin-destroying spec-	
Seedsmen	15	ialists	2

A note appended to the report states that in eleven other cases of alleged infringement the poison asked for was omitted from the articles purchased, but two of these persons were proceeded against under the Merchandise Marks Act.

THE PRESIDENT said this is a very complete report of the work of the Society during the year. He pointed out that for the first time for many years there is an increase in the number of pharmaceutical chemists—an indication that the tide is turning, and that students are recognising the advantages of continuing their studies after having passed the Minor. He referred also to the fact that 1,543 shops have been inspected during the year, and this, he contended, has done something to bring chemists and druggists into closer contact with the Society, and causes a more general obedience to the requirements of the Pharmacy Acts.

MR. NEWSHOLME commented upon the number of cases of alleged infringement which were investigated in comparison with the number in which proceedings were taken. This indicates that the Law Committee occupy a good deal of time upon cases which do not show in the report.

MR. HAGON called attention to the decrease in secessions of members, and to the fact that penalties have been obtained for failing to exhibit certificates of qualification.

MR. CAMPKIN said that in many of the cases investigated much good came as a consequence of the communications which were sent to the alleged offenders.

The report was received.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE TREASURER then presented the Finance Committee's report. The receipts of the *General Fund* amounted to 2,117*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, made up of the following items: Penalties and costs, 80*l.* 10*s.*; subscriptions, 1,396*l.* 10*s.*; "Journal" and publications, 422*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; school fees, 50*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; registration fees, 96*l.* 12*s.*; restoration fees, 2*l.* 2*s.*; ground rents, 68*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*. The balance remaining after making the payments authorised last month was 214*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*. The amounts recommended for payment amounted to 2,735*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, made up as follows: "Journal" and publications, 1,435*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; stationery, etc., 30*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; current expenses, 400*l.*; salaries, etc., 377*l.* 7*s.*; school and examinations, 247*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; law charges, 125*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; house, 116*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; library, 2*l.* 5*s.*. The balance on the *Benevolent Fund* general account was shown as 588*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, on the donation account 129*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and on the Orphan Fund 142*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*.

On moving the adoption of the report, the Treasurer said the receipts were 800*l.* in excess of what they were last January. It was a good sign, he said, that the subscriptions received amount to 500*l.* more than they did a year ago. The smaller amount received for ground-rents is due to the fact that these have not been paid with the same regularity as usual. He further explained that part of the money in hand for the donation account is to be used to pay off part of a loan which that account has borrowed from the bank, and the Orphan Fund is also lending 150*l.* for the same purpose, a saving in the rate of interest being effected in this way. The Treasurer also mentioned that Mr. A. H. Cleland, Leytonstone, had sent 15*s.* to the Benevolent Fund, this being the profit from a preparation especially devoted to the fund. Special contributions were also received from the Peterborough Association of Pharmacists (2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*) and Mr. C. A. Gardner, Bentley Hall, Dronfield (5*l.* 5*s.*).

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

THE report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken *in camera*, after which

MR. F. J. GIBSON, chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the balance of the General Fund, 588*l.*, compared with 613*l.* last year. Twelve cases were considered and grants made of 188*l.*, against 116*l.* a year ago. This includes a sum of 20*l.* to the Casual Fund.

Mr. ROGERS reported that at his recent visit to Peterborough he found the pharmacists very proud of the fund.

The SECRETARY mentioned here that the fund is to receive a legacy from the estate of the late Stephen Darby.

Mr. GIFFORD spoke of the warm feeling that the fund evokes in the provinces on account of its catholicity.

Mr. HAGON, referring to a case at Cardiff to which relief had been granted, said this appeals to Welsh feeling, and should bring increased support from Wales.

The report was adopted, and a resolution was passed authorising the payment of 30% on behalf of an orphan in the London Orphan Asylum.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was presented by Mr. WHITE. This dealt with accounts amounting to 17l. 19s., for house repairs and electric fittings, which were approved of. The electricians have also submitted details of an improved wiring system for the chemical laboratories which is to cost from 10l. to 12l. The committee also recommend that the electrical maintenance contract be abandoned, as it is not thought that good value is obtained in this way.

The report was adopted.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT presented the report of this committee, which recommended the Council to adopt immediately the scheme of federation which the Local Associations officer has been submitting to the country. It was further suggested that it might be found desirable to add to the duties of the organising committee of the local Associations the selection of Pharmaceutical committees on insurance, to effect such collective bargaining as may be requisite with the Statutory Insurance Committees set up in the locality. The following are the details of the scheme:

(a) That the following scheme of federation be adopted and put into operation by the Council at the earliest possible moment:

1. Every Association be invited to appoint an Organisation Committee upon which shall be represented the Divisional Secretaries of the Society acting for the area covered by the Association.

2. The committee shall be the medium of direct communication between the Association and the Local Associations Committee of the Council.

3. It shall be supplied quarterly (or oftener if required) by the Local Associations Committee with information concerning the Council's work, questions for discussion, etc., for submission to the Association, subject to guidance by the Society's Visiting Officer.

4. The Organisation Committee shall furnish to the Local Associations Committee periodical reports on such matters of pharmaceutical import in the district as may be desired to be brought to the attention of the Council.

5. The Organisation Committee shall arrange with the Society's Visiting Officer for an annual conference at a time suitable to the Association.

(b) That the duties of the Local Organising Committees contemplated by Paragraph 1 of the scheme be extended to include details arising out of the local administration of the Insurance Act.

(c) That in places where there are no local Associations at the present time, steps be taken to promote the formation of county associations with district committees for the considerable towns within the county.

The rest of the report dealt with past and future meetings held in the country under the auspices of the Committee.

Mr. Neathercoat commented on the details of the scheme, which he stated has been approved of unanimously by the Associations to which it has been submitted. If adopted the scheme will ensure that the views of the Council can be placed at once before the local Associations through the local organisation committees. The fact that the local committees on the Insurance Act had been grafted on the original scheme was an illustration of the adaptability of the scheme. Mr. Neathercoat emphasised the importance of uniformity of action in regard to insurance dispensing, and said he recommended the scheme with every confidence. The meetings at Preston and Manchester, which were in danger of being abandoned, were both held, and he submitted that the misunderstanding that had arisen should not prevent the

Council obtaining the opinion, first hand, of pharmacists in these important centres.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, seconding the adoption of the report, said it gave the Divisional Secretaries the reward they had long sought. It has been a long-standing grievance that these officers have not been kept in touch with headquarters.

Mr. WALSHAW, as a divisional officer, felt that this change will strengthen a weak spot which always existed in the Society's organisation.

Mr. ROWSELL said the report is on right lines, but should go further. Some guidance should be given to local Associations as to the best number of members of the local committees. He thought also that delegates from the Associations should meet in yearly or half-yearly conference—not necessarily at the time of the Society's annual meeting—to talk over pharmaceutical politics.

Mr. NEWSHOLME gave the scheme his blessing. The Council has been working for this end for fifteen years, and if the progress has been small he heartily congratulated the Chairman upon the manner in which it has been followed up. Tremendous progress has been made within the last few months, and the scheme is bound to result in a vast amount of good to pharmacy in this country.

Dr. SYMES spoke about the Liverpool meeting, and complimented Mr. Woolcock on the excellent way he places his subject before his audience. He disarms criticism by his genial manner, and obtains a unanimous vote in favour of the scheme. Mr. Woolcock suggested that an annual conference should be held, and thus anticipated the suggestion put forth by Mr. Rowell.

Mr. YOUNG said that Dr. Symes's experience of Mr. Woolcock coincided with his. The explanations which are given are so clear and well defined that a lot of good is bound to result. It would be well, however, to avoid making the organisation too complex.

Mr. CAMPKIN said that sub-divisions make it easy to deal with a comprehensive whole, and reminded the Council that he was one of a small party which outlined a similar scheme seven years ago.

Mr. GIFFORD said he felt himself justified as the result of the working of the scheme. He remembered the time when such expressions that were made that day were rank treason, now they are gospel truth. Care should be taken to avoid extremes and secretiveness. Frankness is the right attitude in public affairs.

Mr. BILSON referred to the success of the Bournemouth meeting, and eulogised the idea of giving first-hand information to local officers.

The PRESIDENT, in summing up the discussion, said that the number of members of committees will be indicated in the scheme.

The report was adopted.

APPRENTICES REGISTERED.

The Registrar presented his monthly report of the number of apprentices or students registered.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

Divisional officers were elected as follows: Blackpool, Mr. J. W. Aspinall; South Durham, Mr. A. Hall; Kidderminster, Mr. M. Smith.

PEREIRA MEDAL EXAMINATIONS.

The PRESIDENT said that the selection of examiners rested this year with the North British Executive, who have, in accordance with this arrangement, selected Mr. Peter Boa, Mr. A. A. Boon, and Professor F. O. Bower.

This selection was confirmed by the Council.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee contained the following nominations for the General Provisional Committee on the Insurance Act:

Pharmaceutical Society.—Messrs. C. B. Allen, W. L. Currie, J. H. Cuff, F. J. Gibson, J. F. Harrington, P. F. Rowell, and R. C. Walshaw.

England.—Messrs. A. G. Harmer, Harry Kemp, G. V. C. Last, T. W. Townley, and J. C. Pentney.

Scotland.—Messrs. J. P. Gilmour, T. Stephenson, and J. F. Tocher.

Wales.—Messrs. D. Arnott, J. B. Francis, and A. Hagon.

Chemists' Defence Association.—Messrs. R. Feaver Clarke and J. W. Sutherland.

Professor Greenish.

Boots, Ltd.—Messrs. A. L. Milne and E. S. Waring.

Drug Companies' Association.—Messrs. E. Carpenter (Hodder & Co., Ltd.) and W. B. Trick (Lewis & Burrows, Ltd.).

The committee have power to add five members to their number. On the advice of the Parliamentary Secretary, it was resolved to arrange for the first meeting to be held at an early date. It was also recommended that the use of the Society's premises be granted to the committee, and that for the first meeting grants of third-class fares be made to the members, the subsequent expenses to be met otherwise.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the Council in having such a representative committee, and he explained how the districts to be represented were chosen. The committee will be independent to a certain extent.

The report was adopted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Privy Council forwarded a copy of the schedule recently added to the Royal Poison Act of Stockholm of 1906, a copy of the Government visitor's report of his visit to the examinations in Edinburgh, and a copy of the Pharmacy law of France of 1898, stated to contain provisions relating to reciprocity in pharmaceutical practice.

The Edinburgh and Leith pharmacists conveyed resolutions urging the necessity of appointing an independent Insurance Committee for Scotland. This was referred to the General Provisional Committee.

The Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association expressed the opinion that pharmacists should be represented on the Advisory Boards and Insurance Committees.

The PRESIDENT remarked that every effort had been made to secure this. The letter was sent to the Parliamentary Committee for reply.

The School of Pharmacy Students' Association sought permission to make a slight alteration in their rules. This was granted.

The Executive of the North British Branch forwarded a report of their meeting on January 26.

This ended the public business.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 24, 1912.)

"PLANTOIDS," for medicinal chemicals (3), goods (47), perfumery, etc. (48), a polishing preparation (50); "WINSOM," for goods (47). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 338,314, 338,323, 338,325, 338,327, 337,713.

"JASBUR," for a healing preparation (3). By J. A. Schofield, 8 High Street, Rochdale. 338,469.

"VIIVI," for nerve and tissue foods (42). By Viavi Co., Inc., 636 Pine Street, San Francisco, U.S.A. 332,582.

"YEASTASE," for malt-food products (42). By the Maltase Co., Law Accident Buildings, Broadway, Stratford, E. 338,147.

"PENNAANT COCOA" and label device; for cocoa (42). By Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Bournville, Birmingham. 338,248.

"SODAX," for chemicals (2), and "FEATHER," with picture of same, for goods (47 and 48). By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 338,106, 338,771, 338,772.

"ROOFO," for a hair preparation (48). By J. Coughlan, 77 Strand Road, Sandymount, co. Dublin. 337,205.

"DATHOS," for a toilet preparation (48). By Mrs. Pomeroy, Ltd., 33-34 Carnaby Street, Great Marlborough Street, London, W. 338,467.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 31, 1912.)

"KROLIA," for chemicals (2 and 3), perfumery, etc. (48). By Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds. 338,572/4.

"CANTHOS," for medicinal chemicals (3). By Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A. 336,230.

"IODINOSOL," for a pharmaceutical preparation (3). By E. T. Pearson, 11 Place des Vosges, Paris. 336,541.

Circle with picture of cock in centre surrounded by words "SURETÉ CIE.," for quinine medicaments (3). By The Sureté Cie., 51 Burton Court, Chelsea, S.W. 336,699.

"SOCCOLINE," for medicinal chemicals (3). By Schlie-mann's Oil and Ceresine Co., Ltd., 23 Leadenhall Street, London. 337,629.

"NETTIZINE," for an ointment (3). By Seth Heaton, Ash Tree House, Hipperholme, near Halifax. 338,495.

"BESLIN," for medicines (3). By Shanker Abaji Bhisey, 11 Prebend Mansions, Chiswick, London, W. 338,553.

"PEDONIA," for surgical appliances, etc. (11). By Pedonia, Ltd., 41 Milsom Street, Bath. 337,933.

"CYNATOGEN," for all goods (42). By A. Wulff & Co., 12 Chancery Street, London. 336,502.

"SILVER CLOUD," and label device; for all goods (48). By C. Flint, 269 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E. 337,611.

"CRINVIS," for a hair-preparation (48). By F. E. Woolley, 268 Woodborough Road, Nottingham. 338,034.

"LOCKILINE," for toilet-preparations (48). By F. G. Reynolds, Unicorn House, Broadway, St. Ives. 338,105.

"SALOME," for perfumery, etc. (48). By John Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, London, E. 338,587.

"TRIT-NEEK," for a hair-lotion (48). By D. A. Evans, 6 Milsom Street, Bath. 338,694.

"ZOMA" and picture of swan on label; for ozonic ether for cleaning metal (50). By F. S. Madon & Co., 170 Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay. 335,609.

Synthetic Sentences.

We are offering six half-guineas as prizes for sentences made up of words selected from the advertisements in the "C. & D. Diary, 1912." Appended are some of the sentences received. Others should be sent as soon as possible.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is unique, printing excellent, style rich. Orange-oil quotations highly appreciated; always satisfactory.—C. M. & A. Braham & Brother (Moncague P.C., Jamaica, W.I.).

This year's *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* is quite indispensable to every chemist and druggist in business.—Annie Bell (Stapleford).

How objectionable the way our friends say behind our back things that are absolutely the truth.—A. Mortimer (Shipley).

Please remember that it's worth while advertising up-to-date profitable side-lines.—William J. Pearson (Basingstoke).

Give to the world the best you have, and the best will come back to you.—F. W. Broom (Devonport).

The *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* is of exceptional merit, and invaluable to every chemist up to date.—J. E. Powell (Derby).

The *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* competition should prove a distinct advantage to advertiser and buyer alike.—Stanley Clegg (Oxford).

Good man, Lloyd George; eclipse King William. Belfast druggists wel(l)come medical result.—Frank J. Boyle (Belfast).

For business pointers and up-to-date information on all trade matters look to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—J. H. Bell (Oxford).

Everything good comes to him who says there is no loss when you have the *Diary*.—J. C. Thackray (Liverpool).

A personal guarantee is the most essential foundation of confidence and the triumph of constant success.—Aptol.

Integrity is the foundation upon which to build a lasting reputation.—J. F. Wood (Barnsley).

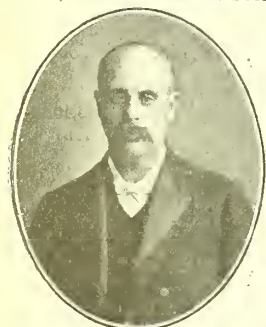
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is up to date; profit and prosperity are obtainable with the Buyers' Guide.—A. Hawthorne (Brentford).

NEW SEASON'S COD-LIVER OIL.—As we go to press we receive from Messrs. Linton, Hubbard & Andrew, 72-75 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., a sample of Peder Devold's new season cod-liver oil from Vesteraalen, which is the first of this season's to come to us.

COLLEGE NOTES.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The students' annual reunion took the form of a smoking-concert, held in the Royal Restaurant, 10 West Nile Street, Glasgow, on February 2. The chair was taken by Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Chairman of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, who presided over a large gathering of past and present students. An excellent musical programme was rendered by Mr. Donald McKay (Scotch comedian), Mr. David Stevens (vocalist), Mr. R. Howat (solo violinist), and Messrs. Sanders, Turner, McGregor, Pascall, Heal, Rennie, Kay, Souttar, Johnstone, and Grabb. In proposing the future success of the School, the Chairman remarked that the concert was the most successful of the series at which he had presided. A vote of thanks to the artists was heartily responded to. A small committee of students, consisting of Messrs. Saunders, McGregor, Powrie, Barrie, and J. Bell (Secretary), was responsible for the admirable arrangements.

NORTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—Mr. George Clayton, Ph.C., F.C.S., who has been a Principal of this College since



MR. GEORGE CLAYTON.

he founded it in 1890, is retiring shortly. Mr. Clayton is a Manchester man, and was educated at Manchester Grammar School. He took his Minor in 1883 and his Major in 1886. Next year would be Mr. Clayton's thirtieth year as a teacher of pharmacy. During that period nearly 2,000 students have taken courses of instruction under Mr. Clayton, who attributes much of the success which has attended the "Northern College" to the special inducements in the way of part-time classes, which have always been a special feature, enabling students to begin their studies as early as possible. Mr. Clayton's successor is Mr. E. G. Bryant, Ph.C., who has for some time past been co-Principal of the College. Mr. Bryant entered the School as a student, and passed his pharmaceutical examinations therefrom.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Aloinose.—Léger ("Jour. Pharm. et de Chim.," 1911, 4) has established the identity of aloinose, the sugar yielded by the hydrolysis of aloe glucosides, with *D*-arabinose, melting at 169°.

Nerol.—Zeitschel has examined the oxidation-products of the aromatic alcohol nerol (the alcohol found in neroli and other essential oils), and finds them to be acetone, levulinic and oxalic acids. He concludes that it is a stereoisomer of geraniol.

New Remedies.—Under the name of *Aurochin*, the *para*-amido-benzoic ester of quinine has been placed on the market. It has a considerably less bitter taste than the salts of the alkaloid, and produces less gastric disturbance. It is soluble in ten volumes of water. *Pschorieiderm* is a new remedy for psoriasis, the base of which is some preparation of tar, but whose composition has not been disclosed.

Peppermint Oil and Menthol.—It has long been recognised that there was every probability of the "menthol" from different varieties of peppermint oil really consisting of more than one isomeric body. Various researches have been published during the past few years bearing on this question. The Chemical Society paper by Pickard and Littlebury on the subject, which was reported in the *C. & D.*, December 30, 1911, index folio 957, is printed in full in the January issue of the "Journal" of the Society.

Chlorine in Benzaldehyde.—Considerable discussion has recently taken place as to the best method of detecting traces of chlorine in artificial benzaldehyde. Dr. Heyl, of Darmstadt ("Apotheker Zeitung," 1912, 49) considers the following method reliable: Ten to fifteen drops of the benzaldehyde is mixed with 1 to 2 grams of chlorine-free calcium hydrate in a small capsule, covered with a small layer of the lime, and then heated to a dull-red heat. Any trace of chlorine is converted into calcium chloride, which is tested for in the usual manner. One drop of monochlorobenzol in 50 grams of benzaldehyde is indicated by this reaction.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

43 Cannon Street, London, E.C., February 8.

ALTHOUGH business in chemicals and drugs cannot be described as brisk, yet a fair amount of activity characterises the markets generally, especially heavy chemicals. The changes include a decline in copper sulphate, and an easier tone in carbolic acid and benzols. Arsenic is firmer at several centres. In fine chemicals the chief alteration is a further advance of 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. in santonin, for which the market has been prepared. The Syndicate has very little stock, and second-hand holders are naming extreme prices. More attention is being paid to new Norwegian cod-liver oil, speculative sales of which are being made at lower prices; fishing prospects are favourable. Buchu has been active privately for export at higher rates. Ergot shows a recovery from the recent slump. Glycerin is weak, but as yet no official reduction has been announced, as was anticipated. Opium is fairly steady, with continued lack of demand. Orange-peel is dearer, no supplies having arrived from Tripoli. Chamomiles are steady; and Belgian valerian dearer; Sudan acacia is cheaper to arrive. Bombay cannabis indica is dearer, it again being stated by interested parties that exports have been prohibited. Other changes include an advance in foreign collodions and sulphuric ether, owing to the rise in German spirit. Menthol to arrive is firmer, with more activity; spot price will be ruled by to-day's auction. It is reported that salicylates may again be advanced. In essential oils, star anise is firmer, owing to the rise in silver. Lemon and bergamot are again dearer in Sicily, but spot is quieter. Higher prices have been paid for Ceylon citronella to arrive. Clove oil is lower; and foreign juniper-berry oil is dearer. The following table shows the principal changes:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Buchu	Arsenic	Benzols	Clove oil
Cannabis indica	Canary seed	Carbolic acid	Cod-liver oil
Chrysarobin	Castor oil	Cloves	Copper
Citronella oil	Ergot	Turpentine	sulphate
Cocoa-butter	Juniper-berry		Ginger (Jap.)
Collodion	oil (B.P.)		Gum acacia,
Ether sulph.			Sudan (to
Orange-peel			arrive)
Santonin			Lemon oil
Sarsaparilla			(terpeneless)
(grey and nat. Jam.)			

Cablegram.

BERGEN, February 8:—The Lofoten cod-fishing is still small; market for finest non-congealing quality is easier at 101s. per barrel c.i.f. terms.

NEW YORK, February 8:—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is easier at \$8.50 per lb. for druggists' in original packages. Hydrastis (golden seal) is firm at \$5 per lb. Peppermint oil in tins is quiet at \$2.85. Senega is lower at 59c. and Cartagena ipecacuanha is easy at \$1.85. Buchu has advanced to \$1.15 per lb. for round. Cascara sagrada is dull at 8½c.

London Markets.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is in fair inquiry, "Red Ship" brand offering at from 5s. 11d. to 6s. per lb. spot, and for arrival 5s. 11d. c.i.f. is asked, being firmer.

ANISEED.—Some business has been done at 27s. to 28s. per cwt. for fair to good Russian on the spot.

ANTIMONY is practically the only metal which has not shared in the improvement recorded in metals in recent months. The market, indeed, has remained depressed. Fluctuations in the past year were not of great importance compared with some years ago. The creation of the unfortunate and short-lived International Combination was responsible for a temporary rise from about 27l. to 36l. per ton for English regulus. Those interested in the movement expected to advance the price much higher, but "outside" competition soon undermined the position. Others thought that the disruption would make for a better market after the inevitable collapse, but there has been practically no improvement. The chief reason for this is that the market is still suffering from the supplies accumulated by the Combine, which are now "nursed" by some of the producers. The price is now about 27l. per ton for English refined, but the supply of refined metal continues considerably in excess of trade requirements. The disturbances in China have had but little effect on the market. There has been a slight improvement in the American demand, but trading in other directions leaves much to be desired.

BERGAMOT OIL.—A Palermo advice dated February 3 reports that great excitement is the feature of this oil. Prices are very firm and the tendency strong. In London the quotations of various agents for new crop range from 27s. to 32s. per lb. c.i.f. for mostly 37-per-cent. natural esters; it is stated 38-per-cent. will be extremely scarce this year.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Quiet. Sellers of Japanese 2½ lb. slabs quote 1s. 6½d. per lb. c.i.f.; 900 cases of camphor have arrived from Kobe.

CANARY-SEED continues in demand, and supplies being restricted, prices have again risen. Ordinary quality is worth 49s. and good 52s. per quarter. Spanish is scarce and dear at 75s. per quarter.

CARBOLIC ACID is easier, 39° to 40° C. crystals offering at 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb. Crude 60-per-cent. is unchanged at 3s. for prompt and 2s. 10d. for forward on either east or west coast.

CHALK, PRECIPITATED, of finest quality is quoted at 13l. in 5-cwt. casks, 13l. 10s. in 2-cwt., and 14l. per ton in 1-cwt. casks, net, free ex wharf London or c.i.f. U.K. ports.

CHRYSAROBIN.—The list price of makers is now 7s. per lb. net, as compared with 6s. 6d. net.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on February 22 will consist of 7,540 packages Ledgeriana, 1,625 packages Robusta, hybrid, etc., and 1,437 packages Succirubra, making a total of 10,602 packages. The total weight is about 920,500 kilos. The first-hand stock at Amsterdam on February 1 consisted of 4,053 packages Government and 20,529 packages private bark, including the first-hand quantity to be offered at the above auction. The shipments of bark from Java to Europe during January 1912 amounted to 638,000 Amst. lb., against 1,421,000 A. lb. in 1911, and 1,167,000 A. lb. in 1910.

CITRIC ACID is unchanged, English offering at 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 4½d., and foreign 1s. 4d. per lb.

CITRONELLA OIL is dearer, business having been done in Ceylon description at from 11½d. to 1s. per lb. c.i.f. London for February-April shipment; on the spot 1s. 1½d. is quoted for drums, there being a temporary scarcity.

The exports from Ceylon during 1911 were 1,574,956 lb., against 1,762,919 lb. in 1910 and 1,573,932 lb. in 1909. Last year the U.K. received 690,036 lb. (1910, 857,035 lb.), Germany, 219,812 lb. (1910, 236,229 lb.), and U.S.A., 487,200 lb. (1910, 522,570 lb.).

CLOVE OIL has been reduced to 3s. 6d. per lb. by the English distillers of B.P. oil, and in quantity to 3s. 4d.; 95 per cent. eugenol is quoted 3s. 8d.

COCOA BUTTER.—At the Amsterdam auction on February 6, 89 tons van Houten's "A" quality sold at 82c.

per half-kilo., against 74.25c. last month; 50 tons "B" sold at 78.50c., and 61 tons various brands at 78.50c. to 79.62c.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Considerably more interest has been displayed in the new oil, agents' prices for which are very irregular, showing a wide range. Some shippers evidently anticipate lower prices, as in several directions "bear" sales of leading brands of new Lofoten oil for February-March shipment have been made at 95s. to 96s. per barrel c.i.f.; other agents ask 100s. to 105s. to 110s. c.i.f. In the drug-auction 17 casks of Newfoundland non-freezing oil were limited at 3s. 6d. per gal. The latest information from Lofoten reports that it requires 400 to 500 to the hectolitre, the oil percentage being 38 to 45, and in another Lofoten district the percentage is 36 only; this compares with 300 to 400 livers per hectolitre and 38 to 42 per cent. of oil at the same date of last year in the Lofoten district. It is further stated that if any further decline in the oil percentage occurs in Lofoten, it will influence prices in a marked degree.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 5 that the winter fishing has started very satisfactorily. The first report, published to-day, gives the following quantities:

	1910	1911	1912
Catch of cod (millions) ...	2.8	1.8	6.5
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.) ...	2,256	1,159	6,433
Liver for "raw" oils (hect.)	2,158	1,330	1,922

The details as to the size of the cod and condition given in our last report are confirmed. The market tone is very quiet. A few lots of new oil have been handled at prices equal to about 103s. per barrel c.i.f. for non-congealing.

A circular issued by a London dealer reports that the fishing has begun at Lofoten, and there, same as at Finmarken, the prospects appear to be excellent, unless stormy weather hinders the fishing. Plenty of oil will probably be available, and as old stocks are somewhat important—they are stated to be about 20,000 barrels, most of it, however, of undesirable quality—present prices are hardly likely to be maintained. For finest non-freezing steam-refined 1911 oil 101s. per barrel c.i.f. is quoted.

According to a British Consular Report on Norway, the exports of steam-refined cod-liver oil (metric tons) were as follows: 1908, 5,184 (value, 136,267l.); 1909, 4,444 (value, 127,439l.); 1910, 4,129 (value, 187,480l.).

COLLODION.—The various collodions of foreign make have been advanced ¼d. per lb., owing to the rise in spirit. *Flexile* is quoted 9¾d., and surgical, 4 per cent. B.P. 1898, at 7¾d. per lb. net.

COPPER SULPHATE has declined 10s. per ton, to 21l. 15s. for the usual Liverpool brands for prompt delivery, to 22l. 2s. 6d. to 22l. 5s. for March-April and 21l. 10s. for May-June.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm at 15s. per cwt. for fair Morocco, with an upward tendency.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady at 81s. per cwt. for 98 per cent. and 79s. for 95 per cent. powder.

ERGOT is firmer. The market, which declined to about 3s. per lb. for Russian owing to the lack of demand and pressure to sell on the part of small holders, now shows signs of a recovery, with more inquiry; early in the week Russian was offered at 3s. 3d. c.i.f., but Hamburg cables 3s. 10d. c.i.f. as lowest for Russian.

ETHER, SULPHURIC, has been advanced 2s. 6d. per cwt., the makers' quotations for 0.725 being 61s. 6d. and 0.720 67s. per cwt. net in 1-cwt. lots, delivered free Hamburg.

GALBANUM.—Twenty bags have arrived from the Persian Gulf.

GENTIAN.—Although prices are firmer on the Continent, the spot stocks are fairly heavy and prices nominal at 26s. per cwt.; 41 packages have arrived from Antwerp.

GLYCERIN.—It was anticipated in some quarters that a reduction would take place this week in chemically pure, but up to time of writing no announcement had been made by the Convention. The market is, however, weak on the basis of 95l. for drums and 99l. per ton for cases.

A London dealer in his report writes that the market has suffered a decided set-back during the past few months, and the position continues very puzzling. There has been an absence of demand for some time past, and yet the opinion prevails that buyers of crude have not by any means completed their purchases for the year. It is not anticipated that the quantities to be yet disposed of will be much, if at

all, in excess of requirements. In addition, the feeling prevails that before long the demand for crude over next year may influence prices upwards. Producers in this country are not willing to sell forward at present quotations. For the time being, however, the market is quiet, with a weak tendency.

JUNIPER-BERRY OIL.—Foreign distilled of B.P. quality has been advanced 2d. per lb. to 3s. 8d. net.

LEMON OIL.—The spot market is quieter, with new crop offering at from 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 6d. per lb. for good brands. From Sicily the higher prices of from 5s. 8d. to 5s. 11d. c.i.f. are quoted for new crop. *Terpendless* oil is cheaper, having regard to the fact that supplies of new crop are now available; prices are from about 56s. to 58s. per lb. as to quality.

A Palermo advice dated February 3 states that continued purchases of large parcels on behalf of exporters have kept the demand brisk and have further strengthened prices. The business was mostly on account of speculators, who have resold contracts which they had bought during last year for forward delivery, but the offerings from less speculative parties have been so few that it has been necessary to have recourse to "outside" operators, who easily obtained higher figures for the parcels they brought into the market. From abroad the demand continues to be active, but the rapid advance makes business difficult, and places second-hands, who had bought before the demand set in, in a very favourable position. The market remains firm and the tendency strong. For prompt shipment, new crop is quoted at 5s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f. London.

OLIVE OIL.—Guaranteed pure Provence 1912 season for shipment in February-April is offered at from 5s. 7d. to 5s. 10d. for "finest sublime," 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. for "extra surfine," 5s. 1d. to 5s. 4d. for "surfine," and 4s. 5d. to 4s. 8d. for druggists' quality B.P. in casks, according to quantity, c.i.f. London, etc.

OPIMUM.—Business remains at a standstill in the primary markets, and has been so for the past six or seven weeks. In spite of this, market is fairly steady, and there has been no material alteration in prices, on account of the fact that the bulk of the stock is in firm hands. Good Turkey druggists' (11-per-cent.) on the spot would be worth 28s. 6d. per lb.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on January 6, reporting another quiet week added to the already protracted absence of demand. Nevertheless sellers look upon the situation with nonchalance. Yesterday buyers for interior speculative account came forward, but all they could do was to secure five cases of new (1911) crop Karahissar at 29s. 9d. and one case old selected Karahissar at 30s. 9d. Only one of our regular shippers inquired whether he could secure some ten cases or so 1½-per-cent. mixed old and new talequale at 30s., but all holders turned a deaf ear to this inquiry. On the other hand, we have to report a change to more favourable climatic conditions, and we can with confidence say that our farmers have seized the opportunity to make progress with their sowings. The arrivals amount to 1,085 cases, against 4,289 at same date last year. The arrivals comprise 22 cases from Bushire and 30 from Hong Kong.

ORANGE OIL.—The market continues strong at primary sources, and the available supply is firmly held, and with every new transaction sellers are able to slightly advance figures. Sweet of the new crop is offered at 7s. 10d. to 8s. and bitter at 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. London. In the drug-auction 9 cases Jamaica sweet were bought in at 8s. per lb.

ORANGE-PEEL.—There have been no arrivals of so-called Maltese strip for a lengthy period, and with sales of a fair quantity of spot stocks to consumers, the higher price of 11d. to 1s. is now wanted for fair bright strip.

ORRIS.—Mogador is practically unobtainable on the spot; probably a small lot from second-hands could be had at 35s.

QUICKSILVER.—Importers' quotation is unaltered at 8l. 5s. per bottle, and in second-hands 8l. 4s. is quoted.

The following are the exports of the leading producing countries (from official sources) for the ten months ending October:

	1909	1910	1911
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Spain	1,490,333	1,310,925	1,484,430
Italy	623,300	589,600	841,900
Austria-Hungary	688,900	567,500	443,000

QUININE.—There is keen competition among second-hand holders for consumers' orders, and prices have an easy

undertone. The current quotations from second-hands are 7½d. per oz. for B. & S. and/or Brunswick, 7d. for Amsterdam, 6½d. for Java, and 7½d. for June delivery, at which sales have been made.

The landings in London during January were 334,400 oz., and the deliveries 81,534 oz., leaving the stock on January 31 at 3,810,656 oz., against 3,854,928 oz. in 1911.

At the auction of quinine held at Amsterdam on February 2, 1,417½ kilos. (50,000 oz.) Ed. II. sold at an average price of fl.11.05 per kilo., against fl.11.04½ per kilo. at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on February 23, when a similar quantity will be offered.

The exports of "quinine, quinine salts and combinations" from Germany during the eleven months ending November were as follows:

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Kilos.	152,000	172,500	190,500
Marks	3,496,000	3,963,000	4,725,000

SALICYLATES.—A report has been current this week that prices are likely to be advanced again.

SANDARAC.—With a reported shortage in the crop, holders are asking an advance of 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt.

SANTONIN.—After the close of our last report a further advance of from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. was made by the Syndicate, who quote as follows: Small lots, 76s.; 28-lb., 74s. 3d.; 56-lb., 72s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 70s. 9d.; and 2-cwt. lots, 69s. per lb. net.

SHELLAC.—Quiet but steady, with small spot sales on a basis of 63s. to 63s. 6d. for fair TN orange; February-March shipment is quoted at 62s. 6d., c.i.f., and AC Garnet for March-May at 58s., c.i.f.

TARTARIC ACID is unchanged, English offering at 1s. 0½d. and foreign at 1s. 0¼d. per lb.

TURPENTINE.—On balance the market closes easier at 34s. 3d. per cwt. for American and 34s. 6d. for March-April.

VALERIAN.—Fourteen bales have arrived from Ghent, those being for delivery against contract; from 44s. to 46s. c.i.f. is quoted for Belgian.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first- and second-hand drugs to-day the demand was quiet, and the bulk of the offerings was bought in. All descriptions of aloes were neglected. Buchu was in small demand publicly, but a good private business has been done. Sumatra benzoin sold at fairly steady rates. Coca-leaves were generally easy, but no good quality offered. Cardamoms proved unattractive, the small offerings being mostly from second-hands. Cannabis indica is scarce and dearer for genuine Bombay tops. Calumba is plentiful and neglected. Damaged Persian colocynth-pulp sold cheaply. Dragon's-blood and gamboge were quiet. Acacia gums sold steadily, and Jamaica honey is scarce. Ipecacuanha seems rather unsettled, but the small business done was at steady prices. Lime-juice is steady, and for several parcels of menthol offered without reserve slightly easier rates were paid on the average as compared with the previous auction. Rhubarb was sold without reserve at about private valuations, and for grey Jamaica sarsaparilla, which is excessively scarce, an advance of 1d. to 2d. was paid, while a similar advance was also established in the case of native Jamaica. Senna was offered in insignificant quantity, and for beeswax there was little demand, the offerings being small. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Agar-agar	7	0	Canella alba	7	0
Albumen (hen)	10	0	Cannabis indica	49	0
Aloes, Cape	19	0	Cardamoms & seed	75	20
Curaçao	20	0	Cascarilla	24	0
Socotrine (kegs)	49	0	Cashew-nuts	165	39
Zanzibar	9	0	Castor-seed	15	0
Ammoniacum	1	0	Chamomiles	5	0
Anise, star	18	0	Cinchona (Loxa)	11	0
Araroba	4	0	Civet (hrns.)	5	0
Areca	10	6	Coca-leaves	53	45
Argol (Cape)	5	5	Cod-liver oil (New)	17	0
Asphaltum	7	0	Colocynth and pulp	70	50
Bael-fruit	5	0	Cubebs	32	0
Balsam Peru	4	0	Cuttlefish-bone	30	0
Balsam tolu	1	0	Dom-nuts	3	0
Benzoin—			Dragon's-blood	19	1
Siam	1	*1	Elemi	10	0
Sumatra	128	39	Ergot	8	0
Buchu	34	7	Eucalyptus oil	37	0
Calumba	345	4	Gamboge	14	1

* Sold privately.

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Guaiacum	3	0	Rhatany.....	7	7
Gum acacia	172	71	Rhubarb (China)...	46	20
Honey—			Sarsaparilla—		
Jamaica.....	14	14	Grey Jam.....	6	6
Ignatius-beans ...	30	0	Native Jam.....	8	4
Ipecacuanha—			Seedlac	110	0
Cartagena.....	6	0	Senna and pods—		
Matto Grosso ...	9	3	Alexandrian ...	40	9
Minas	9	0	Tinnevely.....	28	9
Jalap	16	0	Squill	35	0
Kamala	1	0	Tamarinds (E.I.)	73	0
Kola	11	11	Tonka-beans (Para)	5	1
Lime-juice	25	25	Tragacanth	27	17
Lime oil.....	2	2	Turmeric	367	65
Lemongrass oil ...	5	0	Turtle, dried	1	0
Liquorice-root.....	64	0	Wax (bees)—		
Menhol.....	20	16	African	3	3
Mustard-seed	1	0	East African.....	32	0
Myrrh.....	23	0	East Indian	78	0
Nux vomica	1	1	Italian	11	0
Orange oil	9	0	Madagascar	12	10
Orchella-weed.....	40	0	Morocco	3	0
Pareira brava.....	20	0	Spanish	20	0
Peppermint oil ...	43	20	Wax, Carnauba ...	100	0
Quince-seed	5	5			

ALOES.—Quite neglected; 19 cases of Cape were bought in, the best obtainable bids being 33s., which was refused for good Mossel Bay firsts. For good hard Socotrine in kegs from 55s. to 70s. was wanted, at which business is being done. Twenty boxes of Curaçao were offered and bought in at from 45s. to 50s. for mostly ordinary to dull lively.

ANISEED.—18 cases of China star were offered, and a bid of 65s. per cwt. is to be submitted to the owner.

ARAROA.—Four barrels without test were bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb., a bid of 1s. 5d. being refused.

ARECA.—Six bags ordinary wormy Java sold at 13s. per cwt.

ARGOL.—Three bags pinky Cape sold at 45s., and two bags greyish powdered at 44s. per cwt.

BAEL-FRUIT.—The price asked for 5 bales of dried sliced was 3½d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra was fairly steady, 30 cases of ordinary seconds with part bold almonds and false packed ends, selling in a line at 6l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 9 cases of fair almondly seconds sold at 8l. 10s. A case of Siam had been sold privately. Forty-three cases Sumatra have arrived from Singapore.

BUCHU.—Privately a very fair quantity has changed hands both on the spot and to arrive for the U.S.A., and prices are distinctly dearer, most of the stock now offering being of secondary quality. The bulk of the good round green leaf offered has been cleared at up to 4s. 3d., for longs up to 2s. 3d. has been paid, and up to 2s. for green ovals. The goods offered in auction represented the entire stock in first hands, but most of it was too stalky for the American market. Only one bale of really good green round offered, and for this 4s. 3d. was refused, 4s. 6d. being wanted; 4s. was wanted for fair greenish, but stalky. A bale of fair green clean longs sold at 2s., bronzy longs at 1s. 8d., and ordinary, very stemmy mixed, at 1s. 6d. Two bales green ovals, slightly stalky, sold at 1s. 9d., and several further lots of ovals changed hands after the auction. The *Kenilworth Castle* has brought 12 packages. Our New York cable intimates an advance of 15c. to \$1.15 for round leaf.

CALUMBA remains dull of sale, only 4 bags being disposed of at 16s. per cwt. for fair bright sorts, partly sea-damaged.

CANNABIS INDICA.—2 cases of rather small Bombay tops were offered, for which the limit is 5s. 3d. per lb. Business has been done at this price privately, and the market is dearer, 5s. 4d. being wanted. For fair Marmagosa tops the prices range from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d., and for common Mozambique 10d. per lb. was wanted. It is again stated that the exports from India have been prohibited, although this statement lacks confirmation.

CARDAMOMS.—Scarce. Only a few odd lots, mostly from second-hands, offered, and attracted little interest at fully steady prices. Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold dullish to

palish, sold at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; bold and medium pale, 3s.; fair palish brown Alleppy (10 cases), 2s. 8d.; good small to bold native-wild Ceylon (1 case), 2s.; shells (1 bale), 3½d. A case of fair seed sold at 3s. per lb. subject; in another instance good seed was held at 3s. 4d.; up to 3s. 3d. has been paid privately.

The exports from Ceylon during 1911 were the lowest for the past decade, as the following figures show:

	Lb.		Lb.
1902 ...	615,922	1907 ...	789,495
1903 ...	939,418	1908 ...	715,418
1904 ...	995,680	1909 ...	824,008
1905 ...	874,623	1910 ...	839,007
1906 ...	732,136	1911 ...	564,819

The decrease in 1911, as compared with 1910, was 74,188 lb. The U.K. took more—239,121 lb., against 224,747 lb.—but India fell to 98,605 lb., against 233,598 lb. in 1910. Germany is practically stationary—106,827 lb., against 102,257 lb.—and the U.S.A. imports were 58,861 lb., against 28,561 lb.; these figures do not, of course, include re-exports from the United Kingdom. Turkey was a larger buyer—26,635 lb., against 15,311 lb.—and Scandinavia took 6,382 lb., against 2,710 lb. in 1910.

CASHEW NUTS.—A lot of 24 cases rather husky Bombay sold at 24s. per cwt., subject to approval; 60s. was wanted for clean pale.

CHAMOMILES.—In auction 5 bales of good white Belgian were firmly held at 130s. gross for net, no discount, a bid of 120s. being refused. Privately the market is steady, with a fair inquiry, 115s. being quoted for fair.

COCA LEAVES.—Common quality, of which 41 bales offered, sold at from 6½d. to 7d. per lb. for mostly thin broken yellowish-brown Java leaf; 4 cases brown Ceylon-Huanuco sold at 7½d. per lb. At Amsterdam on February 22, 1,584 packages Java, Ceylon, and Bolivian leaves will be offered, weighing about 82,014 kilos.

COLOCYNTH.—A parcel of 50 bales of Persian sold, on underwriters' account being sea-damaged, at from 2½d. to 3½d. per lb.; 9 cases of small to bold nice pale Spanish apple of the usual seedy quality were held at 7d. per lb.

DOM-NUTS.—This species of vegetable ivory, three bags of which were imported from Aden, was held at 8l. per cwt.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—For 75 cases containing 67 per cent. eucalyptol Parry's analysis, 1s. 3d. was wanted, and the same figure was also mentioned for 20 cases of 75 to 76 per cent. eucalyptol.

ELEM.—Twenty cases have arrived from Manila, of which 10 were offered in auction and firmly held at 55s. for good pale paste.

GAMBOGE.—A single case of Siam pickings sold at 11l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. For good Siam pipe 12l. was refused, the buying-in price being 13l. 5s.

GUM ACACIA.—Eighteen bales of fair pale soft Turkey picked sold at from 55s. to 56s., and 34 bales of small dusty Ghezireh sorts sold at from 21s. to 25s.; 16 bales of Sudan, apparently sea-damaged and run in block, sold at from 21s. to 31s.; and on underwriters' account 17 bags red glassy Madras were bought in at 32s. 6d. Privately Sudan of fair average new crop is offered at the lower rate of 36s. per cwt. c.i.f.

HONEY.—Scarce. Three barrels grainy brown set Jamaica sold at 28s., and a barrel common set at 23s. Ten barrels Jamaica sold at 26s. for fair bright liquid, and 21s. to 23s. for fermented.

IPECACUANHA is about steady. Three bales Matto Grosso sold at 9s. per lb. for fair bright natural and 8s. 10d. for lean. Minas was held at 8s. 6d. and Cartagena of fair average quality is obtainable at 8s. per lb., which are the prices also asked privately.

JALAP.—Four bags sound small to bold Vera Cruz (9.44 per cent. resin) were bought in at 1s. 2d., and for six bags of mostly small to bold light Tampico character (17.9 per cent. resin and 17.4 per cent. resin) 1s. 9d. was the buying-in price. Privately the asking rates are 1s. 3d. for 10 to 11 per cent., and 10d. to 1s. c.i.f. for fair manufacturing quality.

KAMALA.—For a single case of fair sifted Bombay 1s. 2d. was wanted.

WAX (BEES').—Little of interest offered. Ten packages Madagascar sold at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. subject for fair brown block, part rather dark, and 3 bundles African sold without reserve at 5*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. Good bleached East Indian was limited at 8*l.* 5*s.*, dullish at 8*l.*



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

The Infallibility of the Analyst.

SIR,—Now that we have hanged the man on the evidence of an expert that certain of his tests proved the presence of hyoscine in the body of the victim, it is edifying to find in a leading chemical journal that these tests are unsatisfactory and inconclusive, if not actually fallacious. Almost every pharmacist, I imagine, has long since come to the conclusion that it would be unfair to hang a cat by reason only of the untried tests for a little-known drug. Last October Dixon stated at the Royal Society of Medicine that a dog might get daily hypodermic injections of morphia, but "post-mortem chemical analysis of the tissues of such a dog showed the absence of the alkaloid." We are very backward about medical jurisprudence compared with the Continent. One would like to see the British Medical Association open a section under this heading for the discussion of such questions, open not only to doctors, but to pharmacists, analysts, and lawyers.

Yours truly,

Dublin, February 3.

J. C. McWALTER.

Booking-fees.

SIR,—The London patent-medicine houses have put their heads together and issued an ultimatum to the country chemists, which, in my opinion, needs meeting with an absolute rejection. If there is a rise in the "general expenses" of the wholesaler, why should the country chemist be called upon to bear a heavy extra charge upon his patents and the London chemist remain untouched? Apart from the unfairness of any such plan, the unfairness of the proposal from another point of view is very apparent when we remember that at the present time retailers pay all carriage on goods value 10s. to 5l., the wholesaler paying the booking-fees on these parcels, whereas if a 5l. parcel is made up, the wholesaler pays all carriage and booking-fees. If it pays the wholesaler to defray all charges on a 5l. order, we are surely entitled to be freed at least from booking-fees as a concession on orders over 10s. Moreover, the booking-fees are charged to the wholesaler by the carriers, and not to the retailer; hence we are fully justified in refusing to pay them, if not altogether, at least on larger parcels. I hope that all country chemists will take a strong line of action in this matter and, firstly, refuse to pay the new booking-fees; secondly, if insisted on, transfer their orders for patent medicines to one of the sundry or drug houses not in the "ring," who supply such articles; or, thirdly, transfer their orders to one of the many country wholesale houses who supply at London prices. If even a small proportion of country chemists take action on these lines, I feel certain that the loss of custom will be so great that the London houses in the present "ring" will be only too anxious to trade on the old terms. If the wholesalers seek a fair recoupment for rise in expenses or lack of profit, let them raise the price of patents slightly, which extra burden will then be borne by all chemists equally, London and country.

Yours faithfully,

For FRANCIS HALLAM, LTD.,

WILFRID LEAN, Ph.C.

Burton-on-Trent.

[We find that the leading patent-medicine houses had a private meeting recently, at which the great increase in small daily orders for trifles was discussed. This has grown to such dimensions that the booking-fee of 2d. charged by the carriers costs a leading firm 300l. a year. Accordingly,

the following circular has been issued by seven companies and firms in London:

Important Notice to the Trade.

BOOKING-FEES.

In consequence of the increase in the cost of packing-materials and boxes, and the rise in freight, carriage, and general expenses, the London Wholesale Patent-medicine Houses regret to find themselves compelled to give their customers notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1912,

ALL BOOKING-FEES

imposed on them by the carrying companies will be charged to the consignees.

The crux of the question is that many retailers have their own arrangements or contracts with carriers for under 12 lb. gross, and, taking the fullest advantage of this, send small daily orders for 10s. or 15s. worth of goods, upon which the profit is inadequate to meet the cost of establishment expenses, not to speak of booking-fees.—EDITOR C. & D.]

The North British Branch Executive.

Mr. W. P. Wilson (Haddington), a member of this Executive, writes expressing regret in regard to Mr. Yule's letter (C. & D., February 3, index folio 204), and makes the following observations in reply to Mr. Yule's five points:

(1) Friday is the most suitable day for Executive meetings, as it suits the majority.

(2) As regards the work of the Executive, it could just as truly be said that the work of the Council could be as efficiently done by, say, half a dozen pharmacists along with the staff. Its representative character is settled by the votes of Scottish pharmacists, and a reduction in the numbers would lessen rather than increase this character. Over-representation of Fifeshire is in consequence of Mr. Yule having stood as a candidate. The number of the Executive was settled in 1886 by an honourable understanding between the Council of the Society and Scottish pharmacists. The fact that Mr. Wilson's predecessor and apprentice master, the late Mr. James Watt, had much to do with this arrangement enables Mr. Wilson to appreciate the wisdom of what was then amicably settled.

(3) There are no fixed dates or limitations for meetings of Executive. These may be held at any time, and are determined solely by the work to be overtaken.

(4) Mr. Wilson feels rather hurt that Mr. Yule, in paying a well-deserved compliment to the esteemed Chairman, should have suggested that his colleagues and the Society's staff are wanting in interest in the welfare of the craft and inefficient in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Wilson's recollection differs from Mr. Yule's as to the latter's motion anent organisation and federation. When Mr. Yule mentioned the subject in October he was informed that the matter was already in the hands of the committee, and full details were given him of what was actually in progress all over Scotland. He does not seem to be aware that a complete scheme of local organisation for Scotland was, after receiving the sanction of the Council, placed under the charge of the committee nineteen years ago. He was asked if he could suggest anything more that could be done, but he did not do so, and his proposal was dropped. He is also quite wrong in saying nothing further had been heard about organisation. At the meeting on January 26 the committee reported that the local organisation meetings mentioned in October had been successfully carried out, and a report was also submitted indicating the local steps taken for setting up a new association in West Aberdeenshire. The other subjects to which he refers have all received careful attention by the Executive, and have been matter of frequent communication between the Executive and the Council, as well as local Associations.

(5) Mr. Wilson quite agrees that there is much room for perfecting local organisation. There can be no doubt that this work in Scotland can be most advantageously done through the Executive acting for the Council.

Mr. Wilson closes with an expression of regret that Mr. Yule is retiring, while he is "in cordial agreement with the suggestions of the Executive as to the policy which is considered advisable under the National Insurance Act."

Half-holiday for Belfast.

SIR,—It is the general feeling among the trade in Belfast, excepting, perhaps, the man who keeps open on Christmas Day and Easter Monday in the hope of doing a little business when everybody else is closed, that there should be a half-holiday every week. Your correspondent last week mentions Friday as the day, but that would not suit everybody; in fact, I might as well close on Saturday as Friday, it being one of my busiest days. Under the Shops Act I understand that the local authorities will

have the power to name a day suitable for different trades and different districts. It appears to me that the only way to have a universal holiday is to have the same day for all trades and all districts, and the public would very soon learn that no business was to be done on that particular afternoon. A committee of chemists in Belfast could easily be formed, take matter up with the authorities and have all settled by May 1.

UT PROSIM. (6/29.)

Shop Slavery.

SIR,—Xrayser II.'s "Observations" in the *C. & D.* of January 20 leave me in wonder as to where he found a pharmaceutical situation where he was free for recreation, etc., from 6 to 10 P.M., though I think, on reflection, that it was probably once a week only. I still see (English) country pharmacists open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. four days a week, and a trifle later on Friday, while on Saturday they close when they see the man opposite putting up his shutters, a little bit of local jealousy which to some extent deprives them of my entire sympathy. They have, it is true, a weekly half-holiday, which is now generally loyally observed—a praiseworthy innovation—and do not abuse Sunday opening like their Continental neighbours. When I was born (1863) my father kept open shop in St. John's Wood, and has left me a record of his weekly working hours, as follows:

	Hours.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,	
Friday, 14 hours × 5 days	70
Saturday, 8 to 11	15
	85
Sunday, 8 to 10 A.M. and 6 to 9 P.M.	5
	90

Assistants had a day off once a month or so.

During his apprenticeship (1843) in a small Suffolk town the shop was opened at 7 A.M., evening hours were much the same, and enforced attendance both at morning and evening service left but few free hours even on Sunday. To play cricket or boat on the river, he and his fellow-assistants used to get up at 5 or 6 A.M. in summer time, and thus snatch an hour or an hour and a-half out of doors. Needless to say, "All work and no play" made Jack a very "dull boy" indeed. These lines are not written in defence of the good old times, but simply to illustrate the sort of thing that makes Shop Hours Acts necessary, just as had there been no factory abuses there would be no Factory Acts.

ANGLO-PARISIAN. (58/49.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Formula Wanted.

L. & B. (64/39) inquire for the formula of Whitla's hæmorrhoidal ointment. It is black, and believed to be given in one of Sir William Whitla's books.

Rock Salmon.

Mr. F. D. Spencer (Stratford-on-Avon) writes that in Yorkshire rock alum is known as rock salmon, but in the Black Country syrup of tolu or simple syrup tinted a salmon colour is given.

What is it for?

J. G. (249/18) writes: A customer bought 6d. of oil of vitriol, spirit of wine, and butter of antimony, but would not give me any hint as to what he was going to use it for. I believe it is for use in connection with horses; perhaps some *C. & D.* reader can throw some light on the matter.

Steamy Windows.

May I suggest to brother pharmacists who are troubled with "steamy windows" the placing inside the casement of one or two (according to size of window) Doultson's foot-warmer, filled with boiling water, renewed if occasion requires? I have found this a perfect cure for a very bad case; moreover, the exhibition of one or two of these excellent hot-water bottles, priced up, will help to sell this useful article.—*J. Wellesley Douglas.*

Sale of Ammonia.

The new conditions regulating the sale of ammonia, regarding which every newspaper has been commenting upon, may help to induce careless householders to exercise more care; but, judging from the manner in which sales of the strong mineral acids have dropped in many districts, the retail output of ammonia may suffer considerably. Of recent years, whenever legislation has specially mentioned any poisonous preparation in common use, it has been noted that the lieges "keep off" employing the dangerous substance as much as possible. In several quarters now "spirits of salt" and vitriol are rarely, if ever, demanded.—*Edina* (60/2).

Boston Cream-squash.

Mr. W. Brooker (Boston) sends the following recipe as a contribution to the correspondence regarding "Boston Cream":

Sugar	...	...	...	1½ lb.
Citric acid	...	...	...	½ oz.
Cream of tartar	...	...	...	1 dr.
Juice of lemons	...	...	...	3
Water	...	...	...	15 oz.
White of eggs	...	...	...	2
Lemon essence	...	...	...	q.s.

Of this from one to two tablespoonfuls is mixed with a tumbler of water and a pinch of bicarbonate of soda stirred in.

Pharmacy in Burma.

In Rangoon there is a great number of chemists' shops, but mostly native; the largest business belongs to Messrs. De Souza & Co. Most of them have consulting-rooms attached, where patients obtain advice and have their medicine made up at the same place, the dispensing being mostly done by natives. But even out here great competition prevails, all Jews' stores, groceries, patent medicines, and toilet-requisites being sold at cut rates. As regards cost of living, Rangoon is acknowledged to be the most expensive city in the East, so that I should advise no chemist to come under Rs. 300 per mensem, or Rs. 250 with quarters, and only if there are fair prospects; this is the absolute minimum. Before going abroad it is absolutely necessary to have a legally drawn and duly stamped agreement, which should be shown to some legal friend to advise on the various points. Everything is much more expensive here; the ratio between the salaries here and at home is less than the ratio of cost of living here compared with home prices, and amusements are four times more expensive than those at home.—*Xylol* (48/64).

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1912, pp. 435 to 454, where most legal difficulties are anticipated, before writing about your difficulty

Casap (13/74).—In Ireland the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has no legal status either as regards title, the sale of poisons, or the dispensing of prescriptions. (See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 436.)

Podophyllin (56/26).—It is quite legal for an unqualified chemist to take an apprentice, but if the contract of apprenticeship is to teach the apprentice "the business of a chemist and druggist," it is obvious that the unqualified person undertakes what he cannot perform, and the contract could easily be upset.

A. & H. (51/6) asks: "Is there any necessity to pay a licence for keeping an errand-boy with a livery to do ordinary errands in connection with the pharmacy?" [No; the male-servant licence is required for a page-boy, but not for an errand-boy, nor is it required for an errand-boy who is occasionally or partially employed as a page-boy.]

C. G. (40/51).—A warming wool made of cottonwool impregnated with medicinal matter upon which the action of the warming wadding depends will be liable to medicine stamp-duty, and if described by a proper name in the possessive case it becomes a proprietary medicine not subject to the exemption as to known, admitted, and approved remedies.

Ignoramus (52/71).—There is nothing in your letter which calls for its publication. As you observe, the Insurance Act will in no way interfere with assistants who have been granted certificates as such by the Society of Apothecaries, this provision having been adopted in preference to others which proposed to give the assistants additional legal status. Any occupation which such assistants at present have will not be disturbed by the Bill.

S. S. (59/21).—Belladonna plaster made from the leaf-extract may be sold with perfect legality if it is so described, and the purchaser is informed at the time that it is belladonna-leaf plaster, and not belladonna plaster of the British Pharmacopœia, or the seller may ascertain from the purchaser what kind of belladonna plaster is wanted, whether the green or leaf-extract plaster, or the brown plaster made from the original extract, and act according to the reply.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

Nameless Querists.—We call attention to the first rule of our correspondence section, viz.: "All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with." We receive queries daily with which no name and address are given. The address-label of the wrapper in which the *C. & D.* is sent serves as a coupon, and may be used by querists.

Steel (34/39).—We think you have not received the correct name of the oil used for putting a lustre on steel.

Lux (52/48).—BOOKS ON GAS MANUFACTURE.—Hornby's "Text-book on Gas Manufacture" (Bell, 1911) is a good first book. The distribution is dealt with best in Holo's "Distribution of Gas" (Allan, 1909), while the chemical side, including photometry, calorimetry, and meter-testing, is to be found amplified in Abady's "Gas Analyst's Manual" (Spon, 1902), or Royle's "Chemistry of Gas Manufacture" (Lockwood, 1907).

Agricola (43/74).—COW-MEDICINE FOR PREVENTING ABORTION.—This contains as the active ingredients powdered capsicum and iron sesquioxide. There is also present starchy matter. The maximum dose of powdered capsicum for a cow is 30 grains, while the dose of iron sesquioxide is 3iij. to 3iv. The starch is due to the flour in which the powder was mixed.

J. H. (54/65).—WHEAT-DRESSING.—This liquid used in the proportion of a pint to 4 bushels of grain to keep away birds, etc., is a thinned coal-tar containing the cresols.

Koton (130/13).—(1) COLLIERY-LAMP OILS.—Cottonseed oil alone is quite unsuited for burning in lamps. Lewkowitsch states that in an oil containing 25 per cent. of cottonseed oil clogging takes place in from six to eight hours, whereas a pure lard oil burns without clogging for double that time. The variety of cottonseed oil known as "non-congealing" or "winter oil" has had the bulk of its stearine removed, so that it remains fluid during winter weather, and has been recommended for burning purposes. The following are examples of compounded oil as employed in collieries for lamps:

1.	4.
Seal oil ... 4 parts	Pale seal oil ... 45 parts
Mineral colza ... 1 part	Refined Ravison oil 35 parts
2.	Arctic sperm oil ... 20 parts
Thickened rape oil 1 part	5.
Seal oil ... 1 part	Refined rape oil ... 75 parts
"Imperial" bloomless oil ... 1 part	Thickened rape oil 15 parts
3.	Mineral colza ... 10 parts
Seal oil ... 40 parts	6.
Whale oil ... 25 parts	Non-congealing cotton oil ... 35 parts
Lardine (sp. gr. 0.980) ... 10 parts	Refined rape oil ... 30 parts
Mineral colza oil ... 25 parts	Thickened rape oil 20 parts
	Mineral colza oil ... 15 parts

It is perhaps as well to add an explanation of some of the technical names used in these recipes. Mineral colza is a heavy petroleum oil of sp. gr. from 0.825 to 0.840 and a fire-test of 300°. "Imperial bloomless" oil is a neutral oil of this class. Lardine is "blown" cottonseed oil. Ravison oil is Black Sea rape-seed oil, and thickened rape oil is a blown oil. In compounding these oils care must be taken that the sp. gr. does not exceed 0.916 at 60° F., or they will not burn readily. A little perfume is sometimes added to these oils to disguise their origin. (2) The objection to the use of ordinary cottonseed oil for preparing oil.

sambuci is the fact that it so readily congeals in cold weather, otherwise the oil is as harmless as olive oil; in fact, a good many people eat it in the form of margarine.

T. H. H. (114/18).—SACCHARI FÆX is treacle. It was official under that name in the London Pharmacopœias down to that of 1851.

R. & S. (46/68).—SODIUM HYFOSULPHITE.—The dose of this salt for cattle is from ½ to 1½ oz., dissolved in water. It is given internally as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and alterative in indigestion, tympanites, and in so-called blood-diseases.

C. B. D. (48/70).—THEATRICAL COLD CREAM.—Under this name are sold fairly soft cold creams compounded with inexpensive ingredients. The following from "Pharmaceutical Formulas" makes an excellent cold cream, but if the price is "cut" the spermaceti and white wax will have to be replaced by paraffin wax:

Spermaceti ...	8 oz.
White wax ...	24 oz.
Liquid paraffin ...	128 oz.
Borax ...	2 oz.
Water ...	64 oz.
Perfume ...	as desired

Melt the solid fats on a water-bath, and add the liquid paraffin. Dissolve the borax in the water at 140° F., and add to the melted mixture, stirring all the time, and continuing the stirring until the cream is cold. The perfume is added last.

Nemo (47/4).—DULL STRAW-HAT VARNISH.—Formulæ for this were given in the *C. & D.*, September 24, 1910, index folio 497. We cannot repeat them at present.

Dry Shampoo (55/4).—SHAMPOO-POWDER FOR DRY USE.—Refer to *C. & D.*, March 18, 1911, index folio 417, and July 29, 1911, index folio 226.

A. K. (32/64).—HORSE-LOTION BRICK.—This is the same substance as that upon which we reported in the *C. & D.*, January 13, index folio 70.

W. V. K. (Transvaal) (132/3).—COLOURING ELECTRIC-LIGHT GLOBES.—For this purpose a weak spirit-varnish suitably stained with aniline dye answers well. Equal parts of white hard spirit-varnish and spirit—or perhaps a larger proportion of spirit—coloured with aurantia and erythrosin gives a beautiful red effect. Other solvents are employed besides spirit, such as amyl acetate, and in this case celluloid is used as the solid ingredient.

Electrician (54/25).—OBSCURING ELECTRIC-LIGHT GLOBES.—This is managed by exposing the globes to the action of hydrofluoric acid or an acetic solution of sodium fluoride made by dissolving sodium-carbonate crystals 25 parts in fuming hydrofluoric acid 5 parts, and adding to each pint an equal amount of glacial acetic acid. Some brands of obscured globes appear to have been made by painting or dipping the glass in sodium-silicate solution, which when dry is not perfectly transparent, but remains sufficiently translucent.

J. B. (50/67).—JEWELLERS' ROUGE is a specially smooth variety of iron sesquioxide obtained as a residue in the manufacture of Nordhausen sulphuric acid by the distillation of ferrous sulphate. The oxide obtained in this way is especially free from grit, and is known as colethar crocus, or rouge, according to the colour. The part of the residue which is scarlet—i.e., has not been so strongly heated—is rouge. Crocus is the residue that has been more strongly heated, and possesses a bluish tint. There is also a "wet" method of making jewellers' rouge, which consists in precipitating iron hydroxide from a solution of iron sulphate by means of ammonia, washing and drying the precipitate, and finally exposing it to a low red heat.

R. D. L. (50/49).—PRESCRIBING DRAUGHTS.—A short article in the *C. & D.*, January 23, 1911, index folio 144, gave the information you desire on prescribing draughts.

Alex (59/18).—(1) The second volume of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is out of print, and will not be republished. It is devoted solely to known, admitted, and approved remedies, and any formulas of that nature communicated since 1904 have been put in subsequent editions of the original volume. (2) The ointment described as —'s Remedy is, if it is a medicine, liable to medicine stamp-duty.

Quisante (59/92).—(1) SULPHUR-AND-LEAD HAIR-RESTORERS.—The chief objection to the transparent hair-restorer is that it deposits on keeping, so that the advantage of transparency is overcome. Opinions differ as to whether the transparent is as effective as the original lotion containing precipitated

sulphur, but the latter is on the whole preferred. (2) Acetate of zinc is useless for a hair-dye, as its compounds are not black or brown like lead and sulphur compounds.

Rhei (Southport) (58/43).—(1) The cheap spirit used for shampoo liquids supplied to barbers by wholesale houses is industrial methylated spirit denatured by the addition of extract of quassia or other denaturant approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. (2) What do you mean by "botanic sheet"?

G. S. (54/21) asks: (1) What is best suspending agent to suspend CALCIUM LACTATE in a stock mixture 1 in 3 or 1 in 6? [Calcium lactate, if pure and recently made, should be soluble almost completely 1 in 6 of water. If you use some syrup or glycerin in the mixture, either should be sufficient to retain the salt in suspension in the stock mixture, and when that mixture is diluted presumably it will dissolve in the additional liquid. If the calcium lactate you are using be not soluble, tragacanth will suspend it satisfactorily, provided the salt be neutral or alkaline; if acid, any gummy suspending agent is liable to cake. Three grains of tragacanth to an ounce of stock mixture is a suitable proportion.] (2) What is best colouring agent to colour a RED ACID COUGH-MIXTURE, the stock bottles to be coloured so deep that 5j. in 5j. of water will give a good tint to mixture? My difficulty is that stock mixture coloured with eosine decolorises on standing, and eventually becomes a faint yellow, so that when dispensed the resulting dilution is almost colourless. [There is no simpler or better colour than cudbear for an acid mixture. Use 4 or 5 grains to the ounce of your stock mixture. Triturate well with a little of the liquid before introducing to the bulk. Macerate for three or four days, with occasional shaking, and filter. Or you can make a strong tincture of cudbear with equal parts of rectified spirit and water, and use to colour the mixture.]

J. A. B. (52/68).—FREEZING-POINT OF MIXTURES OF SPIRIT.—We cannot give you the exact information you require in the absence of the sp. gr. figure, but the following table arranged by Pictet will supply you with the data needed:

% of Alcohol	Sp. gr.	Freezing-point	
4.8	0.9916	- 2° C.	+28.4° F.
11.3	0.9824	- 5	23
16.4	0.9761	- 7.5	18.5
18.8	0.9732	- 9.4	15.1
20.3	0.9712	-10.6	12.9
22.1	0.9689	-12.2	10.0
24.2	0.9662	-14.0	6.8
26.7	0.9627	-16.0	3.2
29.9	0.9578	-18.9	- 2.0

J. R. H. (34/54).—BOILED OIL.—We gave in the *C. & D.*, December 30, 1911, index folio 966, a *résumé* of the processes of making boiled oil. To this we add the following details: Linseed oil is practically the only oil employed on a large scale, and for the purpose of making boiled oil it is preferred old—i.e., the mucilaginous matter should be allowed to separate out. That from the Baltic is stated to be better for the purpose than Indian oil. The modern driers, manganese linoleate, etc., are obtainable ready dissolved in turpentine or linseed oil under the name of "liquid driers," "terebene," or other fancy names. Each manufacturer has his own processes for making boiled oil which are carefully guarded. The amount of driers added does not, however, exceed 2 to 3 per cent. of the oil. Further details may be found in Lewkowitsch's "Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils" (3 vols., Macmillan), Wright's "Animal and Vegetable Fixed Oils, etc." (Griffin, 25s.), or Andé's "Drying Oils" (Scott, Greenwood, 12s. 6d.). The last-named would probably suit you best.

J. L. G. (44/5).—INTESTINAL FERMENTATION OR PUTREFACTION.—The modern treatment for this is by means of "soured milk." Milk is soured by one of the numerous liquid preparations of lactic-acid-producing bacilli, or by means of tablets containing the active bacilli. Curtailment of meat diet, with an occasional morning saline purge, and 7- to 10-grain doses of guaiacol carbonate three times a day on an empty stomach, frequently answers well. The guaiacol carbonate may be given in cachets or suspended in a mixture with inf. gentian. Where possible, plenty of outdoor exercise is an important adjunct.

Aspirin (47/19).—You will find full particulars in "The Art of Dispensing" regarding the dispensing of such mixtures as those mentioned on your postcard.

H. A. B. (32/63).—BOOK ON ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, containing more delicate qualitative tests, such as Denigé's test for citrates, resorcin test for tartrates, and Carnot's test for potassium. Only works recently published, or those of which new editions have recently been issued, can be expected to contain tests of comparatively recent origin. Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin's "Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Organic and Inorganic" (Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C., 4s. 6d.) will no doubt fit your requirements.

Nemo (51/33).—The formula for BROMPTON HOSPITAL COUGH-LOZENGES is in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 495.

Delphos (41/21).—(1) The slip to which you refer was corrected in the succeeding issue. (2) SCARLET RED is toluol-azo-toluol-azo-beta-naphthol. (3) EURESOL is resorcin monacetate. See *C. & D.*, December 23, 1911, index folio 935.

S. H. (54/35).—A business such as you describe is worth in goodwill a year's net profit.

Bristol (50/56).—BETA-NAPHTHOL IN SCURF-POMADE.—This chemical is a commonly used antiseptic for this purpose, and we do not recall any case in which it discoloured the hair in a startling manner. For a cheap penny pomade for scurf, salicylic acid would be much better than beta-naphthol. Neither of them is in itself a stimulant to the growth of the hair, any influence that they have in that direction being due to their anti-bactericidal effects.

Rad. Gent. (51/21).—CINNAMON-SNUFF FOR COLD IN THE HEAD:

Ammon. chlor.	...	...	...	3iij.
Ac. borici	...	...	...	3j.
Ol. cinnam.	...	...	...	3j.
Sacch. lactis	...	...	...	3ij.
Pulv. cinnam.	...	...	...	3j.

Triturate the cinnamon oil with the milk-sugar before mixing with the other ingredients.

Sussex (53/21).—SKIN-APPLICATION.—This is, as you surmise, a basis of mucilage of tragacanth, rather stronger than the B.P. formula. To this is added a French essence, such as white lilac, diluted with spirit.

W. H. (26/11).—(1) HECTOGRAPH MASS.—The sample you send differs from the usual gelatin copying-pad. It is made as follows:

French chalk	...	...	...	7½ oz.
Glycerin	...	...	...	2 oz.
Tragacanth mucilage (10-per-cent.)	...	...	...	a sufficiency

The mass is made by beating the ingredients together in a kneading-machine, care being taken not to add too much tragacanth mucilage. It should be a stiff mass like a well-made pill-mass. When finished it is placed in a flat metal mould, and the upper surface made smooth with a steel blade. The hectograph copy is applied in the ordinary manner, and when finished with is removed by means of a moist sponge.

(2) It would not be economical to make ink from typewriter ribbons, methyl violet being comparatively inexpensive. The basis of graph-inks is glycerin (1) and water (8), and if you are determined to employ the ribbons as the source of colour, they should be percolated with the water. (3) STENCIL-VARNISH.—We have seen employed as a basis for stencil-ink an aqueous varnish made by boiling together shellac (2), borax (2), in water (25), and adding to it gum acacia (2). You do not give us sufficient particulars to enable us to judge of the kind you require.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," February 15, 1862

The Pharmacopœias of France and England.

It is rather curious that these two works should be under revision at the same period. The transformation will, however, be more complete in England than in France, as the distinctions between English, Scotch, and Irish Pharmacopœias are to be abolished. From a scientific point of view, there is every prospect in France of a very near approach to perfection, as the committee appointed comprises the best heads of the Faculty of Medicine, the School of Pharmacy, and the Academy of Medicine. To these are added high officials of the Education and Worship Board, and two of the most talented Paris pharmacians.

